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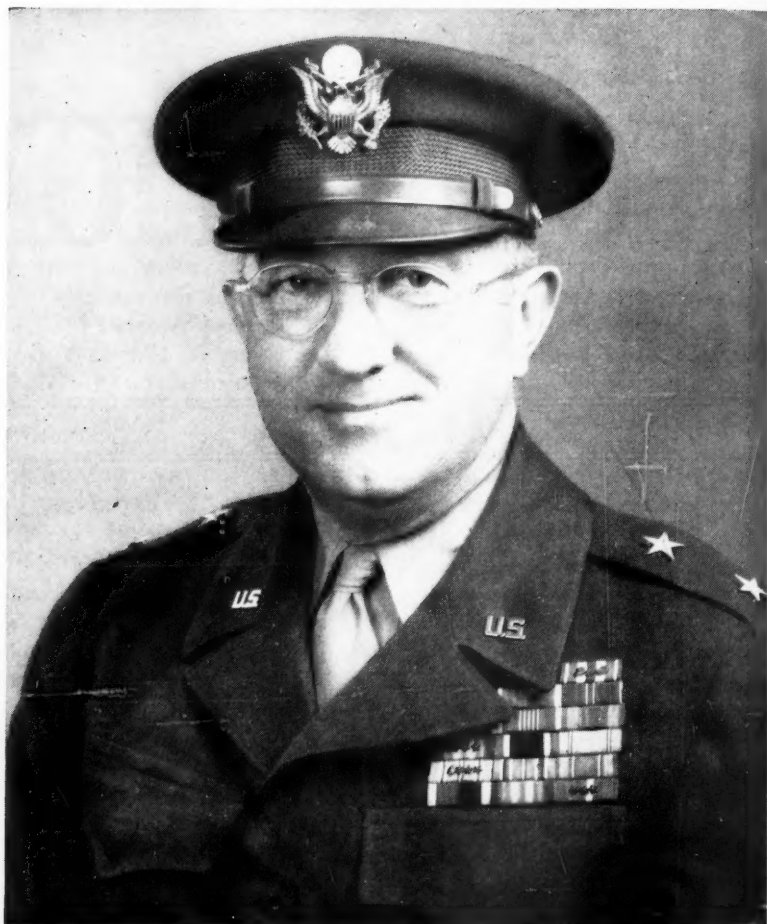
September 1947

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Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo

NATIONAL GUARD CHIEF

MAJOR GENERAL KENNETH F. CRAMER, Acting Chief, National Guard Bureau, War Department Special Staff, was an intelligence officer in World War I. At the conclusion of the war he was commissioned in the Officers Reserve Corps and in 1931 accepted appointment in the Connecticut National Guard. When called into Federal service in 1941, he was commanding the 169th Infantry. In August 1942, he became assistant division commander of the 24th Infantry Division, participating in four assault landings and eleven engagements in the Southwest Pacific Area. Upon separation from the service in 1946, he was appointed Commanding General, 43d Division (National Guard troops of Connecticut, Vermont, and Rhode Island). He also has served as Assistant Adjutant General of Connecticut since 1939. He will assume duties as Chief, National Guard Bureau, upon the retirement of Major General Butler B. Miltonberger.

M-DAY AND THE NEW NATIONAL GUARD

By

MAJOR GENERAL KENNETH F. CRAMER

Acting Chief, National Guard Bureau

A NEW National Guard with a new mission is being established as an integral part of the Nation's military establishment. Its target strength is 682,000 men—almost three times that of the pre-war National Guard. Its new mission is that of an M-Day force, trained, equipped and available for immediate service in the event of an attack.

The new mission is more ambitious than any ever given a civilian component. Yet it was not undertaken without a thorough understanding of the difficulties. Rather, it was the logical outgrowth of the American tradition of civilian service combined with the need for a strong and flexible defense against such instruments of modern warfare as atomic bombs, rockets and airborne attacks.

The new concept of the National Guard had its inception long before VE day. It was recognized then that the mighty military machine we developed during the war years might quickly disintegrate with the cessation of hostilities. Events have borne out the beliefs of our military leaders. In a world still unsettled, the defense of the United States has deteriorated almost to the low ebb it reached prior to World War II, and more than half of its ground and air power is committed to occupation duties overseas. It was to meet this situation that the new National Guard was planned.

Briefly, it is contemplated that the Regular Army and Air Force shall be reinforced by a National Guard capable of immediate mobilization and action. This is a long step in the evolution of the military philosophy of our country. It is the only realistic solution of a very real problem.

In the one short year of reorganization of the new National

Guard, more than 100,000 men have enlisted or been commissioned. Almost half of the projected 6350 individual units have been granted Federal recognition. This is a significant accomplishment when it is remembered that the National Guard was completely demobilized when its men were separated from the Army of the United States. It is double the strength recruited for the National Guard in the comparable period following World War I, and it is half the size of the National Guard during the years between the wars.

Yet it is a job that has just begun. We are still far short of our ultimate goal. That goal must be attained if we are to maintain the peace for which we have sacrificed so much.

The President of the United States has proclaimed 16 September as National Guard Day—the seventh anniversary of the induction of the first National Guard troops into Federal service during the World War II emergency. A nation-wide recruiting campaign will be conducted from 16 September to 16 November. The immediate goal is 88,888 men, or a man a minute for the two months. President Truman has stated that this is an initial goal which must be surpassed in order that the security of the United States remain inviolate.

Eighteen National Guard divisions were inducted into Federal service for World War II, and a nineteenth, the Americal, was formed from National Guard regiments. The heritage of service, which had its origin in the colonial "trainbands" and companies and was maintained in every conflict in which the United States engaged, was carried into every theater of operation in World War II. The new National Guard will continue in this tradition, but will be a greatly expanded organization capable of meeting any kind of threat.

There will be 25 Infantry Divisions in the ground forces of the National Guard and two Armored Divisions. Twenty-one Regimental Combat Teams, which proved so effective in World War II, also will have been organized when the National Guard reaches its final strength.

The ground troop basis of the new National Guard also includes 123 Antiaircraft Battalions, 20 Tank Battalions, 19 Tank Destroyer Battalions, 15 Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadrons and 74 Tank Destroyer Battalions, in addition to such old line outfits as separate Field Artillery and Coast Artillery battalions and Engineer, Medical, Ordnance, Signal, Quartermaster and Chemical Warfare units, modernized and equipped in the same manner as the Regular Army.

The air arm of the pre-war National Guard consisted of 25 Observation Squadrons. In the new National Guard there will be 72 Fighter Squadrons and 12 Light Bombardment Squadrons, integrated into the Nation's air defense along with other civilian and Regular components under the direction of the Commanding General, Air Defense Command.

Right now, National Guard Fighter Squadrons are flying P-51 Mustangs and P-47 Thunderbolts, and jet-propelled P-80 Shooting Stars are scheduled for delivery commencing in 1948. There will be 12 Light Bombardment Squadrons flying the same A-26 Invaders used by the Regular Air Force. It will be the mission of these tactical units to stave off any initial thrust by an enemy approaching by air.

Also included in the air program of the National Guard is a radar and communications net of Aircraft Control and Warning Squadrons which will provide not only an ever ready sentinel service but which will also control aircraft once they have left the ground to be employed against the enemy.

This is the plan for the new National Guard.

The primary objective is the complete organization of every unit in the National Guard. First priority will be given to air units, combat divisions, and regimental combat teams. This is vital because of the type of warfare with which we will be faced in the future. There is no question but that the United States would be the first target of an aggressor nation, and the most obvious avenue of attack is the air. Our air units must be prepared to meet this possibility.

If the United States is subjected to an airborne attack, it is necessary that we have sufficient Infantry troops ready to move in and isolate any given area. Infantry troops are essential, too, if the attack takes the form of rockets or atomic bombing. They must be prepared to maintain order in face of the almost certain panic that will follow. They must be prepared to repel any attempt by an enemy to follow up such attacks by moving men into the area.

By its very nature, the National Guard offers the most practical and realistic defense that can be devised. It is organized in the several States, and its units are dispersed throughout the countryside. A knock-out blow in any area does not knock out an entire division. Troops not affected by the attack can mobilize immediately.

The men who will fill the ranks of the new National Guard will be the best obtainable. The standards have been set

high—as high as those for the Regular Army. The same mental and physical standards are required for enlistment. Units must be brought up to strength, but quality will not be sacrificed for quantity. Each outfit must become a well-knit team. Guardsmen must be prepared to assume the same duties and responsibilities as those who make the Army their career.

Non-veterans as well as veterans are eligible for enlistment in the new National Guard. The Congress recently enacted legislation amending the National Defense Act to permit the enlistment of 17-year-olds. The interest of these men should be aroused as early as possible, so that they may be trained to take care of themselves if the swift and destructive warfare of the future becomes a reality.

In order to assure professionally qualified men as leaders, the National Guard will commission officers only if, in addition to meeting the physical and mental standards required of Regular Army officers, they have served at least six months during World War II. Second lieutenants are the only exception. Men may be commissioned in this rank provided they have demonstrated their professional fitness while serving in one of the first three grades during World War II.

General officers not only must meet the requirements prescribed for all officers, but also must appear before the Secretary of War's General Officer Board and demonstrate their professional qualifications.

The standards have been set, and they must be met. The ultimate goal of 682,000 men must be reached. Universal Military Training would assure a continuing flow of men, basically trained and ready to be brought up to the high standards of the National Guard as an M-Day force. Our program, however, cannot wait upon the adoption of Universal Military Training. Time is of the essence. We propose to push forward our recruiting program—ever more vigorously.

Men alone cannot make the new National Guard an M-Day force, however. They must be trained and equipped, and administrative difficulties must be reduced to a minimum before this M-Day force is worthy of its name.

Army Ground Forces is responsible for training the ground troops of the new National Guard. Under the supervision of Army commanders, Regular Army instructors carry out this mission each week in the regularly scheduled training periods. This training is supplemented by the summer field training. This summer, for the first time since 1940, National Guard

troops went to camp. More than 50,000 men participated in the regular 15-day training schedules, and an additional 25,000 attended shorter schools in lieu of camps.

Air units of the new National Guard receive their instruction from Regular Air Force instructors. Weekly training periods already are under way in the majority of the tactical squadrons, but no plans were made this year for summer field training because funds were not available.

My predecessor, Major General Butler B. Miltonberger, instituted a system of supply and maintenance which already exceeds that of the pre-war National Guard. Model maintenance shops have been set up in some States, rivaling those of the Regular Army. Some difficulties are being experienced in this initial phase, but it is reaching a point where there is little left to be desired under the permanent caretaker system which was established by General Miltonberger.

Administrative difficulties always have been a major handicap to the company commander, keeping him from devoting his full time to the training of his men. Therefore, simplified reporting procedures have been set up, and it is contemplated that steps will be taken to reduce the administrative load still further.

I shall devote my attention to those areas where the most difficulties are being encountered, and will give full consideration to local problems. The first consideration always will be the new mission of the new National Guard as an M-Day force, trained, equipped and immediately available for service.

CHIEFS



Lieutenant General J. Lawton Collins (left), Chief of Information, War Department, has been appointed Deputy Chief of Staff, United States Army. Major General Manton S. Eddy, (right) formerly Deputy Commander, Second Army, succeeds General Collins as Chief of Information.



REORGANIZING FOR TOTAL DEFENSE

By

COLONEL DAVID H. TULLEY

IN the closing days of its first session, the 80th Congress passed S. 758, the National Security Act of 1947. A few short hours thereafter President Truman affixed his signature to this far reaching piece of legislation and announced his appointment of James Forrestal to the newly created office of Secretary of Defense. S. 758 is now Public Law 253. The first major step toward achieving a sound National Security Program has been taken. Universal Military Training, the remaining cornerstone of this program, will be an issue before the 80th Congress when it reconvenes.

The National Security Act of 1947 is essentially a reorganization act. Its objective is to create adequate machinery for planning and coordinating the mobilization and conversion of our total economy in any future war. Under its provisions we are organizing to assure the coordinated application of our armed might—now, rather than when war forces it upon us. It recognizes the absolute necessity of backing our foreign policy with a realistic military policy.

The Act provides: *first*, a National Security Council, above the level of our present War and Navy Departments, to integrate the military and foreign policy of the United States with plans for complete mobilization of our scientific, industrial, and manpower resources; *second*, a Central Intelligence Agency, operating under the National Security Council, to coordinate the activities of the several Federal intelligence agencies, both for the collection of information and for conversion of this information into strategic and national policy intelligence; *third*, a National Security Resources Board, to advise the

COLONEL DAVID H. TULLEY, GSC, is Chief, Plans and Policy Office, Legislative and Liaison Division, War Department Special Staff.

President concerning the coordination of military, industrial, and civilian mobilization; and *fourth*, a unified National Military Establishment, under a Secretary of Defense.

The National Military Establishment includes the three coequal Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force together with certain other agencies and boards which have heretofore been expediency products of wartime experience. These agencies are the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the War Council, the Munitions Board, and the Research and Development Board. The Secretary of Defense will "exercise general direction, authority, and control" over these Departments and agencies for the purpose of achieving unity of thought, plan, and direction for our armed services. While certain specific duties are given to the Secretary of Defense with respect to the military budget and the coordination and integration of military policies and plans, it is expected that each Department will be autonomous in character, responsible for its own operation and administration.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff will consist of the Chief of Staff, United States Army; the Chief of Naval Operations; the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force; and the Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief (if there be one). It will be responsible for (a) the strategic plans and direction of the military forces, (b) joint logistic plans and the assignment of logistic responsibilities to the services, (c) unified commands in strategic areas, (d) joint training and educational policies, (e) review of strategic materiel and personnel requirements, and (f) United States representation on the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations. The Joint Chiefs of Staff will be assisted by a Joint Staff of not more than one hundred officers selected in approximately equal numbers from each of the armed services.

The War Council will be composed of the Secretary of Defense as Chairman, who shall have power of decision; the Secretaries and the Chiefs of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. It will advise the Secretary of Defense on matters of broad policy relating to the armed forces.

The Munitions Board will be composed of a Chairman, appointed from civilian life by the President, and an Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary from each of the three military Departments. In support of logistic and strategic plans prepared by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, it will (1) coordinate activi-

Organization for National Security

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Commander in Chief

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

President of the United States, Chairman
 Secretary of State
 Secretary of Defense
 Secretary of the Army
 Secretary of the Navy
 Secretary of the Air Force
 Chairman, Nat. Sec. Resources Board
 Others designated by President
 Executive Secretary & Secretariat

NATIONAL SECURITY RESOURCES BOARD

Chairman of Board (Civilian)
 Heads of Departments and agencies
 (for their representatives), as de-
 signated by the President

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Director of Central Intelligence
 (Civilian or Military)

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

Chief of Staff, U. S. Army
 Chief of Naval Operations
 Chief of Staff, U. S. Air Force
 Chief of Staff to Commander in
 Chief (if there be one)

JOINT STAFF

Director of Joint Staff (Military)
 (100 officers from three Depts.)

MUNITIONS BOARD

Chairman of Board (Civilian)
 Under or Asst. Secretary of
 the Army
 Under or Asst. Secretary of
 the Navy
 Under or Asst. Secretary of
 the Air Force

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Chairman of Board (Civilian)
 Army } Two representatives
 Navy } from each to be
 Air Force } named by the
 Secretaries.

WAR COUNCIL

Secretary of Defense, Chairman
 Secretary of the Army
 Secretary of the Navy
 Secretary of the Air Force
 Chief of Staff, U. S. Army
 Chief of Naval Operations
 Chief of Staff, U. S. Air Force

UNIFIED FIELD COMMANDS

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

Department of the Army

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Department of the Navy

SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

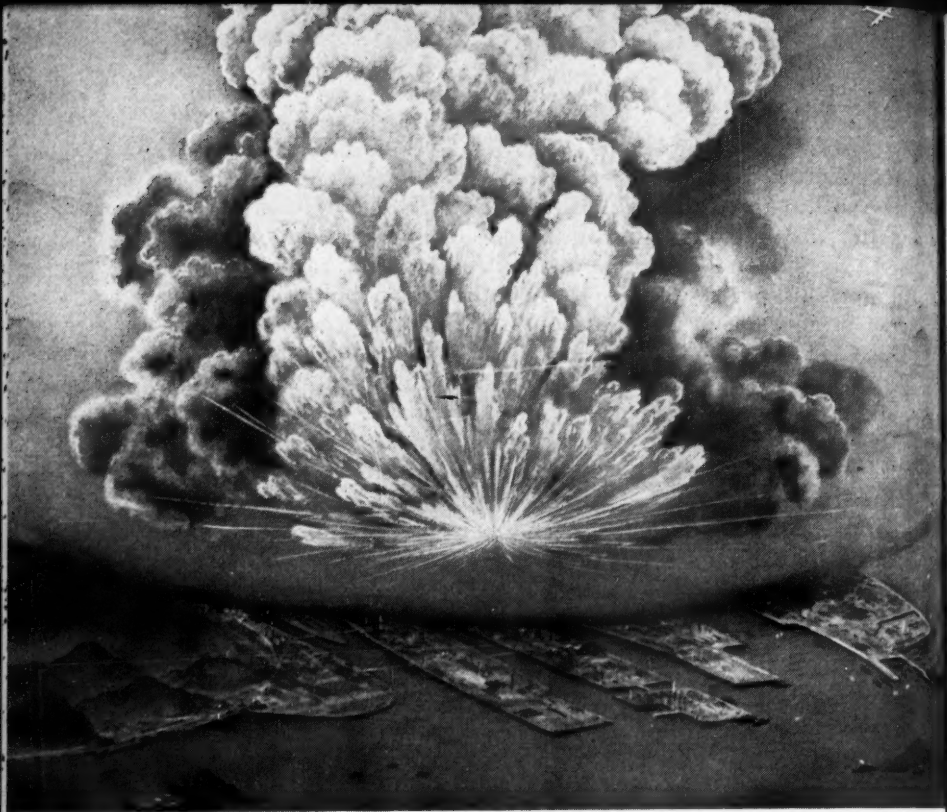
Department of the Air Force

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

ties within the National Military Establishment on industrial matters, (2) plan for military aspects of industrial mobilization, (3) recommend assignment of procurement responsibilities among the services, (4) prepare estimates of potential production, procurement, and personnel in relation to strategic logistics, (5) determine priorities of military procurement programs, (6) make recommendations for regrouping, combining, or dissolving existing interservice agencies in the logistic field so as to promote efficiency and economy, (7) maintain liaison with other departments and agencies with a view to coordinating military requirements with the civilian economy, and (8) assemble and review materiel and personnel requirements presented by all agencies within the National Military Establishment.

The Research and Development Board will consist of a Chairman, appointed from civilian life, and two representatives from each of the three military Departments. It will (1) prepare a complete and integrated program of research and development for military purposes, (2) advise concerning trends in scientific research and methods so as to assure continued progress, (3) recommend measures of coordination of research and development among the Departments and allocation of responsibilities of joint interest, (4) formulate policies involving agencies outside the National Military Establishment, and (5) consider the interaction of research and development and strategy and advise the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The intent of the Congress is outlined in the preamble of the Act: ". . . to provide a comprehensive program for the future security of the United States; to provide for the establishment of integrated policies and procedures for the departments, agencies, and functions of the Government relating to the national security; to provide three military Departments for the operation and administration of the Army, the Navy (including naval aviation and United States Marine Corps), and the Air Force, with their assigned combat and service components; to provide for their authoritative coordination and unified direction under civilian control but not to merge them; to provide for the effective strategic direction of the armed forces and for their operation under unified control and for their integration into an efficient team of land, naval, and air forces."



Artist's conception of Hiroshima

Two years ago the shadow of mounting violence overhung the earth, and men and races and continents desperately struggled to resolve the issues of war. Then, over Hiroshima was launched a yet mightier weapon, and warfare assumed a new meaning in deadliness and destruction and in its challenge to the reason and the logic and purpose of man.

For the agonies of that fateful day serve as a warning to all men of all races, that the harnessing of nature's forces in furtherance of war's destructiveness will progress until the means are at hand to exterminate the human race and destroy the material structure of the modern world.

This is the lesson of Hiroshima. God grant that it be not ignored.

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR
GENERAL OF THE ARMY



General MacArthur's message, requested by the Municipal General Assembly, was read by the Mayor of Hiroshima at the Peace Festival on the anniversary of the dropping of the first atomic bomb, 6 Aug 1947.

← HIROSHIMA IN 1947

From the rubble of the blast, the Japanese build a new city. Sixty-five per cent of the wrecked buildings have been rebuilt.

NEW PROMOTION LAW FOR OFFICERS

By

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE E. BAYA

THE Officer Personnel Act of 1947, passed by the 80th Congress 26 July 1947, establishes a new system for promotion and elimination of Regular Army officers, authorizes continued temporary promotions, and provides a new method of arm and service assignment. The Act combines the Army promotion bill recommended by the War Department and the Navy promotion bill recommended by the Navy Department. Most differences were eliminated and both services, with some exceptions, now have similar systems. The Act also sets the stage for an autonomous Air Force, by providing for the Air Corps an independent basis of promotion to meet its requirements.

Promotion of Regular Army officers will be by selection for all grades above first lieutenant. The maximum years of service for promotion to captain, major, and lieutenant colonel will be 7, 14, and 21 years, respectively. Promotions to these grades may be made sooner, to fill vacancies; but qualified officers will be guaranteed promotion on reaching 7, 14, and 21 years' service (actual or constructive), even though authorized percentages in grades may be temporarily exceeded. It is expected that for a number of years, because of personnel shortages, officers will reach these grades after less service.

Promotions to colonel and above will be by selection, and only as vacancies occur. A system of forced attrition will insure a flow of promotions to the grades of colonel, brigadier general, and major general. After 30 June 1953, lieutenant colonels who have not been selected for promotion by the time they complete 28 years of service will be retired. Colonels and brigadier

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE E. BAYA, GSC, is on duty in the Legislative Branch, Legislative and Liaison Division, War Department Special Staff.

generals not selected for promotion will be retired after serving five years in grade, but not until they have completed 30 years' service. Major generals will be retired after five years in grade if they have completed 35 years' service. The Act contains a few exceptions, such as allowing a limited number of Medical Department officers and Chaplains to continue on duty for longer periods.

Second lieutenants, in order of seniority, may be promoted to first lieutenant at any time to fill vacancies. They will be promoted automatically on completion of three years' service, regardless of vacancies. Commissions of those not fully qualified will be revoked under the three-year probationary law.

Medical Department officers, Chaplains, and officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department will be on the same promotion schedule as other officers; but certain advantages are added: Officers appointed in these branches on or after 1 January 1948 will receive constructive service credits for promotion purposes, as follows: four years for doctors; three for dentists, chaplains, and lawyers; and two for veterinarians. This adjustment reflects the extra years of education required by those professions. Pre-integration officers of the Medical Department and Chaplains also will receive certain service credits for promotion purposes, to insure them proper seniority on their lists.

Officers appointed to the Regular Army from the Officers Reserve Corps from 1942 to 1945, inclusive, will receive promotion credit for active commissioned Federal service performed after 7 December 1941.

Selection boards composed of senior Regular Army officers will examine candidates for promotion periodically. Those recommended will be listed in order of seniority and will be promoted from such lists. No officer will be *considered* for selection ahead of any officer senior to him in the same grade; and no officer will be promoted before any officer ahead of him on the *recommended* list.

First lieutenants, captains, and majors who fail twice to be recommended for promotion to any one grade will be removed from the active list. They will be given a severance allowance equal to two months' base and longevity pay for each year of service, but not to exceed two years' pay. If such officers are within two years of becoming eligible for

retirement, they will be retained on the active list and retired when eligible. In addition to eligibility under other laws, officers eliminated under this Act who have 20 years' service, including constructive service for integrated officers, will be retired. When retired, they will receive retired pay computed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of their active-duty pay multiplied by their years of service, including, for integrated officers, the constructive service awarded them on appointment.

Boards will select and recommend the best qualified officers for promotion to colonel, brigadier general, and major general from lists in order of seniority in the next lower grades. The size of the list to be considered in each grade will be prescribed by the Secretary of War. After 30 June 1949, officers cannot be appointed to these grades until they have completed one year in the next lower grade under permanent appointment.

Chiefs and assistant chiefs of the various services will be selected from qualified officers who have had extensive duty in that service. All colonels and higher of the service concerned will be considered, and the Secretary of War may direct consideration of lieutenant colonels. A board of five general officers will recommend at least three names to the President. When appointed, the officer will be permanently promoted to the general officer grade specified for the office, which grade he will retain after termination of the assignment. These provisions become effective for each office on the date that office is vacated by its present incumbent.

The Regular Army, including the Air Forces, is authorized 51,000 commissioned officers. Separate promotion lists will be established for the Army, Air Corps, Medical Corps, Dental Corps, Medical Service Corps, Veterinary Corps, and Chaplains. Within each list, the number authorized in each grade will be a prescribed percentage of the authorized strength of that list. These percentages cannot exceed: 8 per cent colonel; 14 per cent lieutenant colonel; 19 per cent major; 23 per cent captain; 18 per cent first lieutenant; 18 per cent second lieutenant—except that additional percentages may be authorized for any grade in lieu of percentages in higher grades. The numbers in general officer grades also are prescribed by strength percentages. The law limits four-star generals and admirals to five for the Army, four for the Air Corps, four for the Navy, and one for the Marine Corps.

To meet initial requirements in the grades of captain, major, and lieutenant colonel, a large number of promotions will be made on or about 1 July 1948. At that time, all officers who, on 30 June 1948, are credited with 7, 14, or 21 years of service will be promoted to captain, major, and lieutenant colonel respectively. To the extent that additional vacancies exist in those grades, further promotions will be made from among officers with less service. Officers not selected for this initial promotion will not be deemed to have failed of selection for purposes of forced elimination.

Temporary promotions are authorized during the period that the total active commissioned strength of the Army exceeds the authorized Regular Army commissioned strength. Such promotions, under War Department control, will be made to fill requirements, with due regard to seniority and ability.

Effective dates of the law are as follows: Promotion provisions pertaining to second lieutenants become effective 31 December 1947. Promotions to the grades of captain, major, and lieutenant colonel will be made under the old law until 31 December 1947, after which promotions will be suspended until about 1 July 1948, when the initial promotions will be made to fill vacancies in those grades. Promotions then will be suspended until 1 January 1949, when the new system will go into full effect. The law became effective immediately for promotion to the grades of colonel and above.

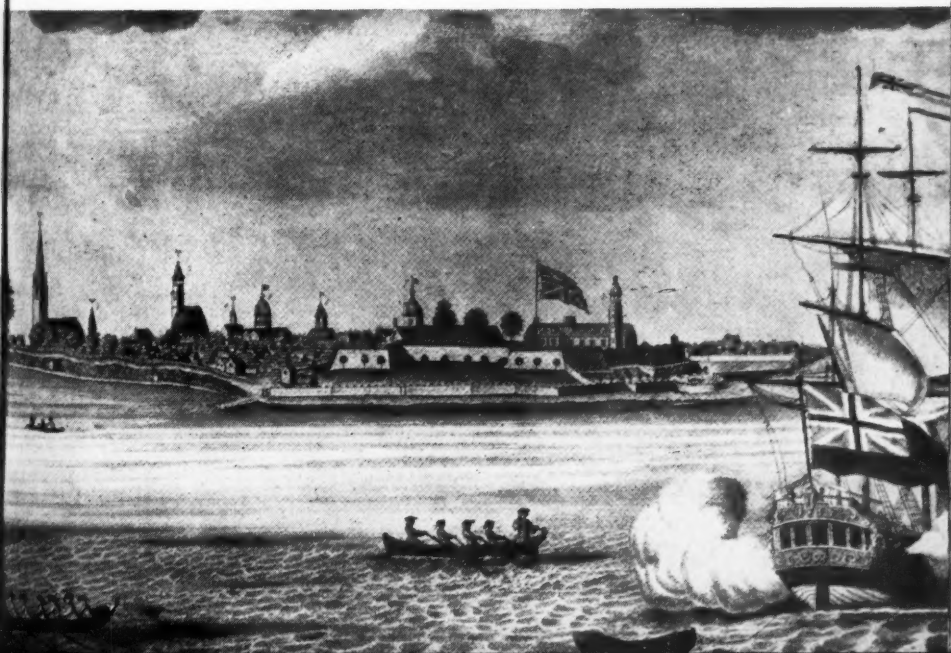
The provisions for forced attrition (involuntary retirement) affecting general officers become effective six months after date of enactment; and those relating to colonels and lieutenant colonels after 30 June 1953. However, if at any time the Secretary of War considers that there are too many such officers with more than 30 years' service, he may appoint a board to recommend the retirement of an appropriate number.

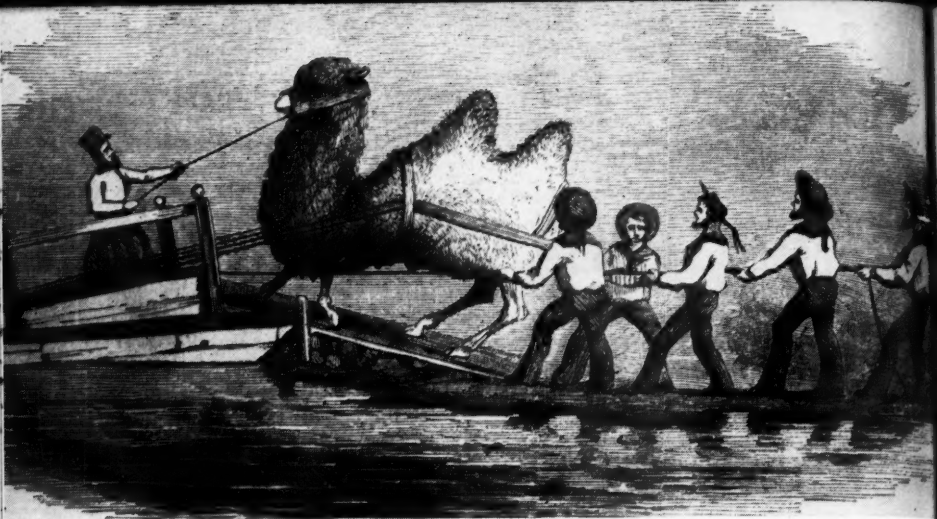
The system of appointing Regular Army officers to an arm or service has been changed. Hereafter, officers will be appointed in the Regular Army without reference to branch, except that appointments will be made as heretofore in the Air Corps, the several corps of the Medical Department, as Chaplains and as professors at the United States Military Academy. Officers will be members of the arms or services by virtue of assignment, rather than appointment; and transfers among them may be accomplished by the Secretary of War, without need of a new Presidential appointment,

PICTORIAL HISTORY

The pictorial record of the military history of the Nation has been expressed in every medium over the years, from the primitive woodcut to the accurate portrayal of action through the lens of modern photographic equipment. The colonial period was seen through the eye of the British engraver; and British publications are our main source of early pictorial material. With the advent of the Revolution, American engravers went to work. Subsequent developments saw the lithographer taking over; and finally, during the Civil War period, the cameraman. World War II also saw a return to the recording of the military scene by the brush of the artist (see "Soldier Art," ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST, September 1946). These Signal Corps reproductions are selected from the files of the Still Picture Unit, Pictorial Section, Public Information Division, War Department. Photographs of World Wars I and II are by the U. S. Army Signal Corps.

View of Fort George, with New York City to the southwest, from an engraving printed in London in 1760.



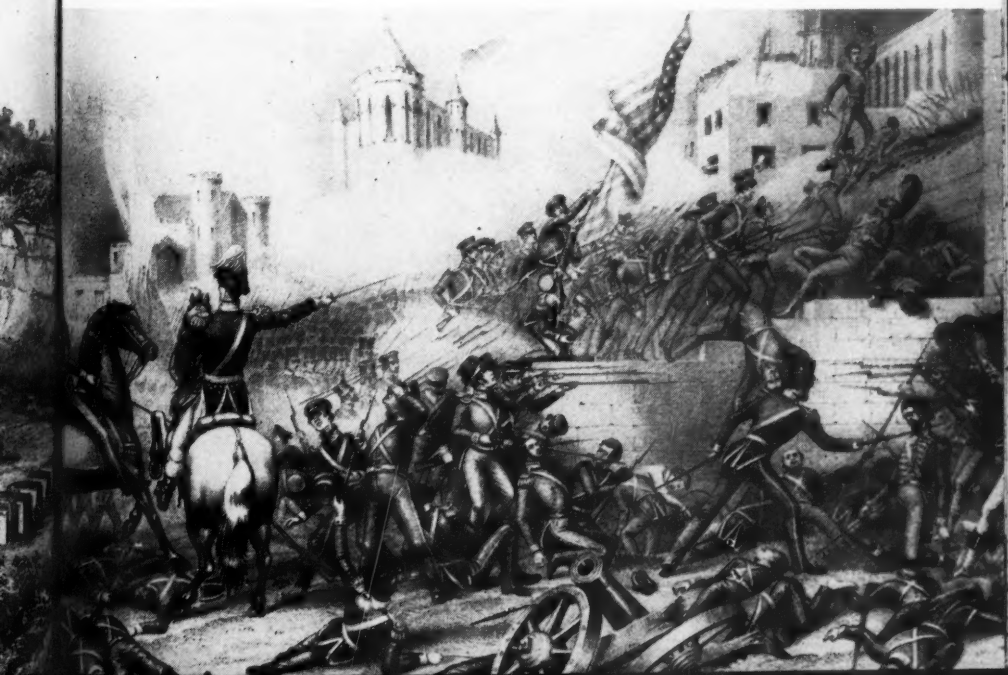


The woodcut portraying the military scene served the purpose, in its time, of today's photoengraving. It could be as crude as the illustration above which portrays, in a report of 1857 to Secretary of War Jefferson Davis, the embarkation of camels for use of the U. S. Army in Texas; or as artistic as the picture below of Fort Defiance, New Mexico, in 1852. No record can be found of the names of the artists responsible for these historical scenes.





The sketch artist and lithographer covered a long and colorful period in the history of the American military. In 1886, the sketch above, by an unidentified artist, was the equivalent of a group photograph. This line of mounted officers participated in the capture of Geronimo, at Fort Bowie, Arizona. Kellogg and Thayer, lithographers, portray below an orderly and inspiring scene of the storming of Monterey in September 1846.





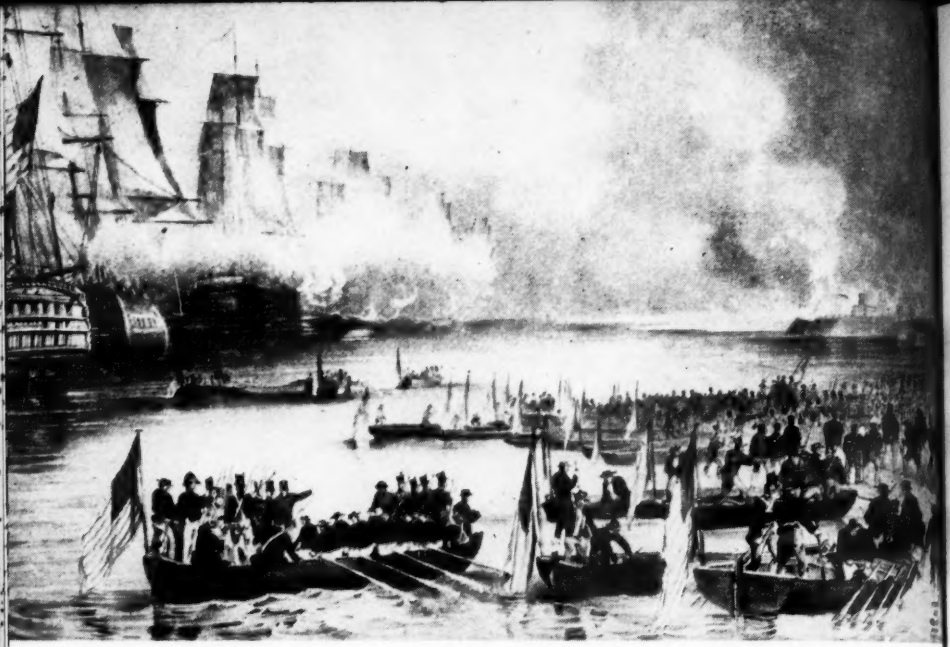
Photographic recording in the early days was a tedious procedure. Above is a photograph of a Civil War Confederate battery. Below, volunteer artillery is shown in action in the Spanish-American War, Philippine Islands, 1899. Names of the photographers are not recorded.





The Signal Corps took over the function of photography for the United States Army before World War I. Above, American troops, supported by the French, attack Cantigny 28 May 1918. Below is the American assault on a beach of northern France, 7 June 1944.





A contrast in medium and subject. A famous American lithographer, Nathaniel Currier, pictures the landing of American troops at Vera Cruz in May 1847, above. The Signal Corps camera records, below, the landing of the 503d Parachute Infantry Regiment on Corregidor Island in the Philippines, 16 February 1945.



CAREERS FOR INFANTRYMEN

By

COLONEL REUBEN HORCHOW

FOR the new Army, it is essential to enlist and hold career men. The only way to do that is to show men what careers they may find within the Army, where they can get to in those careers, and what they need to do in order to move up the ladder to usefulness and success.

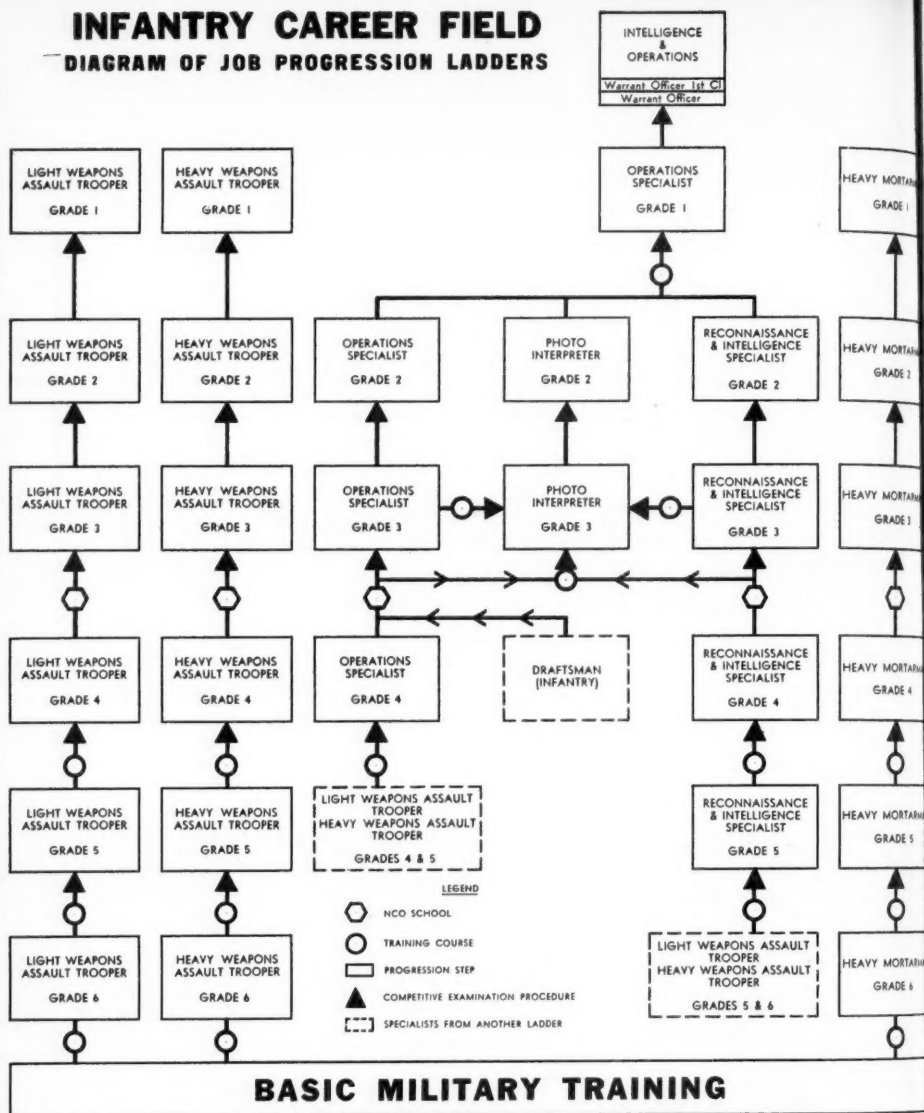
Back of the War Department's formal words on career guidance is an effort to make real the concept of the Army as an honorable and dignified career for enlisted men. For officers, the Army has always offered a satisfying, if not an especially lucrative, career. For enlisted men, however, the career concept, publicized through the years, has never been fully and accurately charted. Too often, enlisted men have followed devious career lines, due to military circumstances or the whims of commanders. The new career management program contemplates that from the day he finishes basic training, the enlisted man may climb a firm and sure career ladder, confident that, so long as he makes good, he will not be toppled from it.

The entire career project represents the most ambitious program of military personnel management ever undertaken, both in scope and in numbers of persons affected. That it should have been undertaken is evidence of wise leadership. That it is fully understood and applied is vital if we are to have an Army and not merely a constantly shifting mass of inadequately trained men. How to understand it and apply it is explained in a comprehensive career management book, which literally hundreds of skilled people are now preparing.

COLONEL REUBEN HORCHOW, AG-Res, is civilian director of the Manpower Analysis Program of the War Department. A previous article by Colonel Horchow, "Overhauling the Army Classification System," appeared in the October 1946 number of THE DIGEST.

INFANTRY CAREER FIELD

DIAGRAM OF JOB PROGRESSION LADDERS



(TENTATIVE CHART SUBJECT TO MINOR VARIATION.)

Possible duty assignments in the job progression ladder for the Light Weapons Assault Trooper, as outlined in the left-hand ladder in the Infantry Career Field chart are broken down within grade steps, as follows:

GRADE 6—Ammunition bearer for 60mm mortar, 57mm rifle, 2.36 rocket or light machine gun; assistant gunner for 60mm mortar, 57mm rifle, 2.36 rocket or light machine gun; assistant automatic rifleman.

GRADE 5—Messenger, company, platoon, or section headquarters; gunner for 60mm mortar, 57mm rifle, 2.36 rocket, or light machine gun; automatic rifleman or assault rifleman; security guardsman in security platoon.

GRADE 4—Squad leader, 60mm mortar or 57mm rifle; assistant squad leader in weapons squad, rifle squad, or security platoon.

GRADE 3—Section leader, 60mm mortar or 57mm rifle, in weapons platoon; squad leader of weapons or rifle squad in rifle platoon; assistant platoon sergeant (platoon guide) in rifle platoon; squad leader in security platoon.

GRADE 2—Platoon sergeant in weapons rifle, or security platoon.

GRADE 1—First sergeant in regimental or battalion headquarters company, or rifle company.

The essence of the plan is contained in War Department Circular 118, 9 May 1947.

When completed, the pattern of the Army will be spread out for every recruit to see. All related jobs and supporting activities will be grouped in job fields, within which the progression from job to job will be shown. How a man may climb a career ladder, rung by rung, from the seventh to the first grade, then to warrant officer, and perhaps to a commissioned rank, will be clearly indicated. The qualifications for each successive step will be spelled out, and the means by which an enlisted man may fit himself for promotion on the ladder of his choice will be described.

The oft-repeated statement that today's Army is an Army of technicians is more profoundly true than those who utter it may realize. It is easy enough to talk of radio, radar, electronics, jet propulsion, rockets, guided missiles—and get a Buck Rogers view of the new Army. Or it is easy to think of the Army in terms of mechanics, machinists, carpenters, craftsmen of various kinds—and get an industrial view. Too little has been said of the fighting soldier, specifically the infantryman, as a specialist and technician of a high order. Not only must he know his rifle; he must also know and be able to handle expertly the rocket launcher, the light machine gun, the light mortar, the recoilless rifle (57mm), and the automatic rifle (BAR). And he must know how to employ against the enemy any little oddment of enemy equipment he happens to find. If that isn't enough to establish his claim, he has to know squad and company tactics, the elements of scouting, map reading, elementary engineering, and field tactics. He must know how to live and keep alive under all sorts of conditions—weather-made and man-made.

Readers of THE DIGEST will recall the article, "Careers for Cooks," which appeared in the March 1947 number. The combat soldier, too, has a career which will be as carefully planned and as clearly defined as a career in any of the service fields. The accompanying chart shows the opportunities.

Having chosen Infantry, the enlisted man can go into a rifle company (light weapons), a heavy weapons company, or a heavy mortar company, in any one of which he may carve out a career. Or he may qualify for a career in the operations and intelligence section. Suppose, for example, that the recruit chooses the rifle company. After basic training he passes his General Military Subjects examination and at once moves

from grade seven to grade six in pay. There he begins the serious training that will acquaint him, on the apprentice level, with all of his weapons, and with his duties as a member of any squad. He gains team experience with the 60mm mortar, the 57mm recoilless rifle, the 2.36 rocket, the light machine gun, and the automatic rifle. In the meantime, he is learning to be proficient in the use of his M1 rifle. As soon as he has learned the basic elements of his craft he goes up for an examination that will demonstrate his qualifications. He passes, and becomes a full-fledged Light Weapons Assault Trooper (title still tentative). And if he has six months' service in grade six and a vacancy exists, he moves into the grade five pay bracket. After twelve months' service, he moves into the grade five pay bracket regardless of vacancy.

With advancement, the infantryman buckles down to become a master in the same weapons and in squad tactics. He finds, too, that added responsibilities come his way. He is the veteran who helps steady the squad when the unexpected happens, who doesn't get panicked. When he has mastered his weapons and tactics, he goes up for examination. Now, when he passes, he must wait for a vacancy. But these vacancies should not be long in opening up, for the Army plans to advance its good men rapidly; perhaps not as rapidly as during the war, but far more rapidly than in the old Regular Army.

The vacancy comes, and he puts on sergeant's stripes. Now he develops and perfects that most important attribute in the combat man's arsenal—leadership. He learns to handle the mortar crew, the recoilless rifle crew, and is assistant leader in a weapons or rifle squad. He learns more fully the handling of the squad and some of its relationships to the higher echelons. Then, if he really has what it takes, he goes to a special non-commissioned officers school, in which leadership principles are emphasized. For the combat man, this school is the critical hurdle. When he completes the course and passes the requisite examinations, he is slated to fill a vacancy as a full-fledged leader.

Another vacancy comes, and he is placed in charge of a squad in the rifle platoon or a section in the weapons platoon. He alternates between the two commands, learning to handle his squad not only as an entity but also in full relationship to the platoon employment. As Assistant Platoon Sergeant, he gets his chance to learn to handle the larger responsibility. And then, when he is adept, he undergoes another examination.

As Platoon Sergeant, he learns to handle any platoon in his company; he is one of the upper council; and he matures in judgment. He has become a real leader, accustomed to tough situations, an "old soldier" with plenty of savvy. Right above him is the top enlisted grade—the six stripes and diamond that mark the first soldier of the company. When he is ready, he goes up for examination for this top grade—a rugged examination. When he passes it, he is on an Army-wide list, and is competitively eligible for the top spot in any rifle company, or in the battalion or regimental headquarters company of any Infantry regiment. In competition with the best in the Army, he knows, when he gets a company, that he has won his job on his merits; he is confident, too, that he can handle any company he gets and make it the best in the Army.

For the combat man that's the apex of the enlisted career. Warrant officer ratings will then be available. In the meantime he has had ample opportunity to get a commission in the Officers Reserve Corps and, if he is appointed, an annual opportunity to go on active duty as an officer. Within reach, too, as he comes up the ladder, is the opportunity to get a Regular Army commission.

How the plan will be operated in detail is not yet fully worked out. Comments and suggestions from the whole Army are being awaited. But that the main outlines will be followed is sure; that the combat soldier has a career is certain.

AID

MILITARY "MUST" READING

With amazing frankness and clarity, the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Training, in its 448-page report, has set forth its carefully considered views on the world situation, the preservation of peace, and the nature of future warfare. Seldom has a civilian commission made such a careful and comprehensive estimate of a military situation. Every American, military and civilian, will profit by reading and pondering on this historic document.

An extracted version of the Report, reprinted in pamphlet form from *THE DICEST* for August, may be obtained from the Book Department, Army Information School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., at 10 cents a copy; 12 for \$1; 25 for \$2; 100 for \$5.

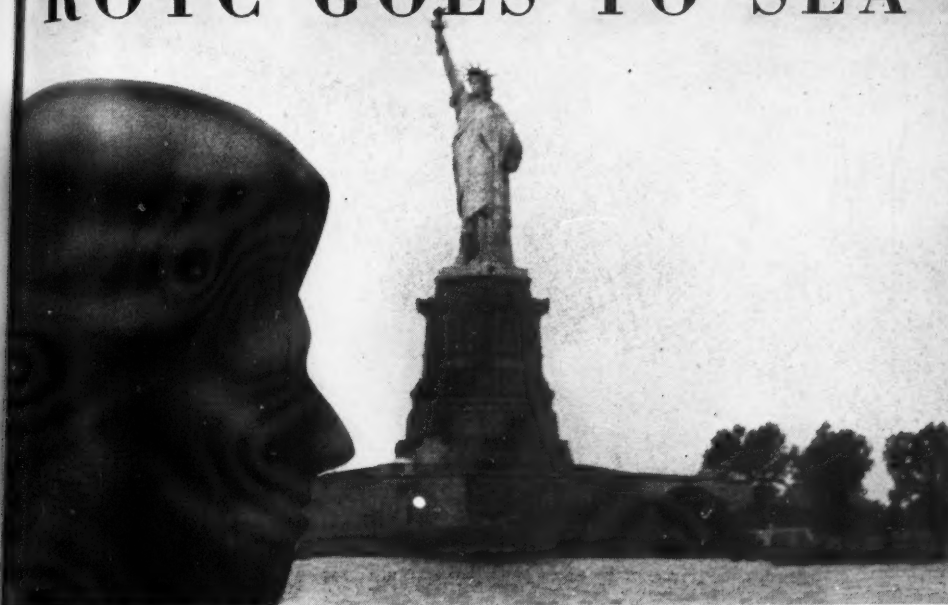
RESPONSIBILITY IN A TOTAL WAR

From an editorial in the Washington Post

IT WAS always as if there were not enough hours in the day for Secretary Patterson. And out of every minute of his working time he extracted 60 seconds of service to his job. He felt there could never be enough contribution to the sustenance of the fighting forces. It was a total war in which everybody in his way was engaged and sometimes we thought Mr. Patterson lacked a proper appreciation of the needs on the home front. But it was the knowledge of the military task confronting the generals that drove him remorselessly and single-mindedly to insist in their behalf upon the Army's requirements. He was the most compelling advocate in the counsels of those who allocated the national resources. If in most cases he got what he wanted, however, it was not because of his presentation, but because he himself was the living exemplification of the sacrifice he pleaded for. A model of self-discipline, except when he was crossed as a claimant for the soldiers, a Spartan in his private habits—here was an administrator who behaved throughout the war as if he had a personal responsibility for winning it.

The sweetest praise in "Judge" Patterson's ears would be to call him a good soldier. In the First World War he was literally that, and he came back from the fronts with a chestful of medals, proof of his conspicuous gallantry and leadership in battle. But he was as good a soldier at his desk, first as Under Secretary and then as Secretary, as he was on the battlefield. Perhaps he had in his mind's eye the lot of the men in the foxholes and thought of himself as a comrade in arms. But we doubt it. We rather think his dedication to his work came from a pure patriotism—a patriotism unmarred by the slightest particle of selfish or political ambition. There were few men like him in wartime Washington.

ROTC GOES TO SEA



One hundred and forty-nine ROTC cadets went to sea during July and learned the techniques of deep-water transportation. One company sailed from Fort Eustis, Virginia, to the New York Port of Embarkation (and Camp Kilmer), and returned by motor convoy. Simultaneously, another company made the motor trip to New York and returned by water.

The seagoing ROTC cadets scored a first. Never before have prospective officers of Army civilian components received deep-water transportation training. Training was conducted by the Transportation Corps as part of a six-week course.

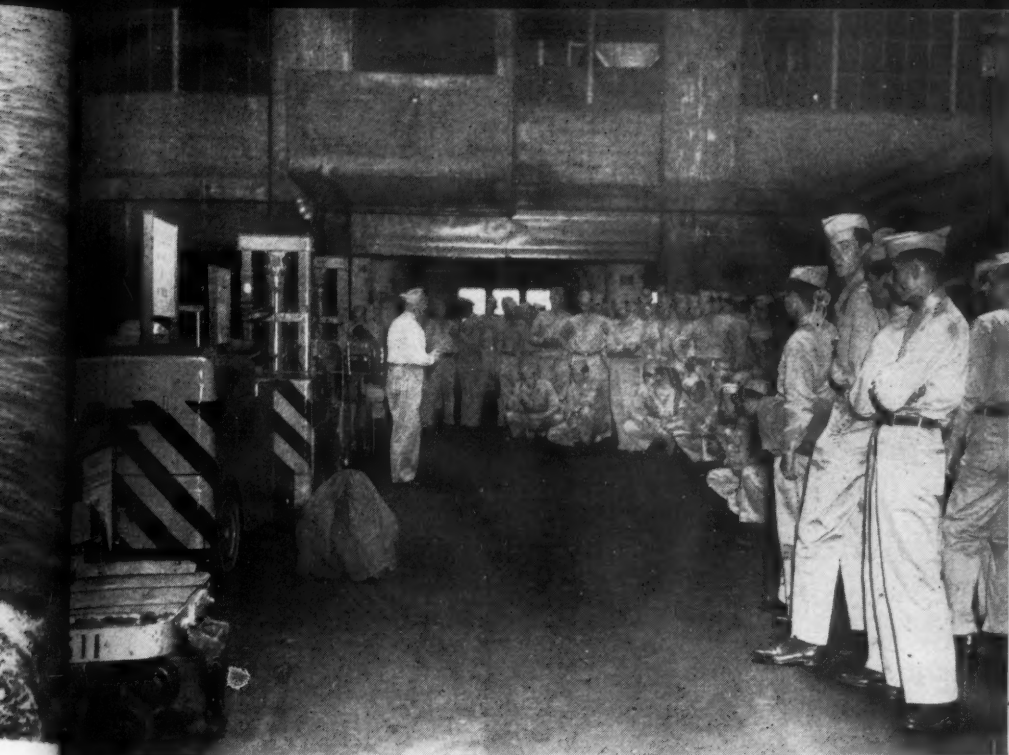
At sea, they learned seamanship, vessel nomenclature, pilot house procedures, station drills, navigation aids, engine room operation, communications, and the use of ground tackle and cargo handling gear. A 150-foot seagoing tug, a 180-foot freight and cargo ship, and a 180-foot floating machine shop, complete with crews, were furnished by the 339th and 344th Harbor Craft Companies of Fort Eustis. The flagship was an LT-820. At New York they saw an Army port in operation and learned the duties of Transportation Corps officers. They toured New York harbor and saw problems they may some day have to solve. (Photographs by U. S. Army Signal Corps.)



THE SHIP'S BOW PROVIDES A CLASSROOM

A SALTY BACKGROUND FOR SALTY SUBJECTS

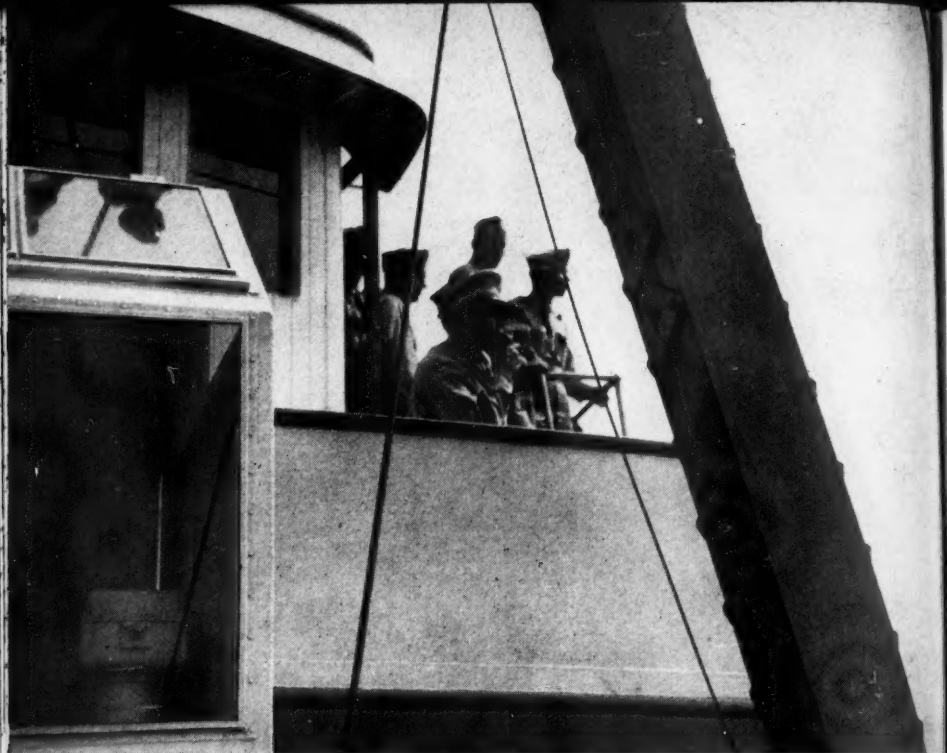




EXPLAINING USE OF THE FORK LIFT TRUCK

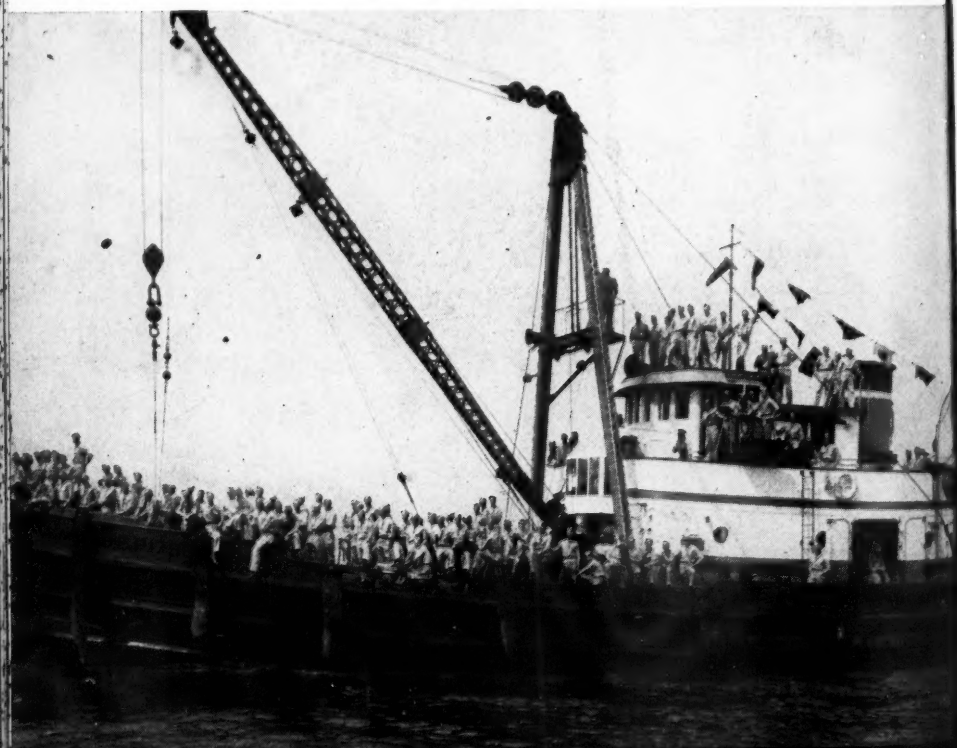
CADETS LEARN HOW THE WINCHES WORK





A SEAGOING PODIUM FOR THE INSTRUCTOR

CADETS SEE NEW YORK HARBOR FACILITIES



AN ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION

After World War I, the civilian press in general showed only an apathetic interest in military policy. Today, leading periodicals are intensely concerned with military policy and national security. A typical example is the following extract from an article in TIME Magazine (23 June). THE DIGEST, from time to time, will publish other articles which show the trend of civilian thinking.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S dictum "If we desire to secure peace . . . it must be known that we are at all times ready for war" was never more valid than in 1947, when, as seldom in history, the world's military strength was divided between two great powers.

Russia, the only other owner of a first-class military potential, . . . still has $4\frac{1}{2}$ million men under arms and 15,500 combat airplanes in service, is building a submarine navy. By best military estimate, Russia has 93 divisions, 7200 combat airplanes on its European frontier; 82 divisions and 6000 planes poised toward the Middle East. In Korea and facing Japan she has 13 divisions and 700 aircraft. In Siberia are 20 more divisions and several hundred aircraft in reserve. Within 30 days Russia could build to $10\frac{1}{2}$ million trained men; within six months to 12 million, including youngsters, who would thus be put under military control but could not be fully armed or equipped. This mighty power, restricted in range and striking force by Russia's lack of long-range aircraft, is the nightmare that haunts U. S. military strategists. Russia has the power on hand to sweep to the Channel, to the Persian Gulf and the oil areas, to the southern extremity of Korea, or through China. Obviously it is not in Russia's immediate calculations to make any such vast move, which would certainly bring on World War III. Military men feel that only an accident, e.g., a hasty, intemperate move by a Russian satellite, could precipitate such a catastrophe. But it is within Russia's potentialities, and that is what military men worry about. Men fighting the battle of foreign relations worry about it, too.

Courtesy of TIME, Inc.

In the U. S. armed forces, only the Navy and its Marine Corps are anywhere near fighting trim. The Navy has fleets in both oceans, each built around a striking arm of six big carriers. Within 90 days it could bring the first of the zipper fleet out of its cocoons, within a year complete the job. The Marines have their 2d Division and a reorganized 3d Brigade; the 1st Division is on its way home from China. Between them, the Navy and Marine have 6000 aircraft, almost all designed only for the support of the fleets and amphibious operations.

The Army Air Forces, which would be first to fight in a new war, are still in the early stages of reorganization; the Army Ground Forces, the same. The job of reducing the 8,300,000-man Army of VE day to peacetime size had been done with a sledge hammer instead of a wrench. . . .

The Army's strength today is a little above a million men, but they are largely tied down by occupation, supply and housekeeping chores. Of the 89 divisions in service when Germany fell, the Army has only twelve left. Less than three are available to join the Marines in immediate action today, and all of them are in the U. S.—the under-strength 2d Armored and 2d Infantry, the 82d Airborne.

The 500,000 Army men overseas are mostly green youngsters. . . . They are largely police and riot squads. There are only two divisions in Europe, both tied down by occupation duties, and the equivalent of a third in separate constabulary regiments. In the Pacific, General MacArthur has seven divisions, also committed to the occupation job.

The ready Air Forces, available to defend the U. S. homeland and to make a retaliatory attack, are six heavy bombardment groups and twelve fighter groups. None of them are at VJ day efficiency. The commanders who could once send 820 B-29s rumbling over Japan on a single strike, last month were able to muster only 101 for a practice raid over Manhattan. From a VJ day peak of 85,000 planes, the Air Forces are now down to 9000 first-line aircraft, and 2000 to 3000 of them will pass over to reserve status each year.

On the civilian reserve side, the National Guard program . . . is also hamstrung by lack of funds. The Army Reserve program, with even less money to spend, is only a shadow of the record line organization planned by the Army. Many of its officers, particularly airmen, are rusting from lack of training.

In the field of supply, the question of factory dispersal is still an unsolved problem. Without the stimulus of war

contracts, the military aircraft industry is falling apart. The Nation's plane factories, which once employed 2,101,000, can now keep 160,000 at work. The decline is continuing. One West Coast manufacturer, now employing 16,200, expects to be down within one year to 360, all that his commercial contracts justify. The 14 major manufacturers, who built 96,000 military planes in 1944, last year built only 1330. This year they are down to the 100-a-month level.

The U. S. holds three massive military advantages: the atom bomb; undisputed control of the sea; industrial power which can be turned to war with a speed and efficiency that no nation can duplicate. It also has 14 million battle-trained Army and Navy veterans; their availability for battle service will drop rapidly with the passage of time. . . .

A research program has been coordinated under a civilian-dominated Joint Research and Development Board. By mid-1949 the Board expects to have a working model of a supersonic, target-seeking antiaircraft missile, the first line of passive defense against rocket assault. Sometime after 1952 it hopes to have the ultimate in destructiveness: a supersonic missile which can be guided under full control to a target 3000 to 5000 miles away.

The Navy has 18 ships under construction, including some new-type high-speed submarines and the 45,000-ton battleship *Kentucky*, now 70 per cent completed as a platform for launching guided missiles. At a demonstration on the West Coast, the Army and Navy showed off some new aircraft: the rocket-propelled Bell XS-1, designed to reach a supersonic 1000 mph; the Navy's carrier-based XFJ-1 jet fighter; Consolidated Vultee's gigantic six-motored B-36, the "Flying Cigar," which can carry a 10,000-pound bomb load 5000 miles and return to base; Consolidated's needle-slim XB-46, the Northrop XB-35 Flying Wing, now being adapted to jet propulsion.

Because the U. S. holds those advantages and because Russia is so patently lacking in all but manpower reserves, [there would be] a stalemate, at least, if war came now. Even though parts of Europe or Asia might be occupied, there is no strategic bombing force that can reach the U. S. and return—today. Meanwhile the U. S. could smack the enemy's homeland with atom bombs within 48 hours, order the Navy and Marines into action to seize advance bases from which to mount an aerial attack while the job of rebuilding the Nation's war potential was begun.

Atomic attack would not necessarily be decisive. World War III, as it looks even to airmen today, would be a long, grueling battle, fought with World War II strategy and, at least at first, with World War II weapons. . . .

U. S. military strategists know that the balance of military power is changing. They are sure they can predict almost to the year when it will have shifted to a critical degree, just as the President's civilian Advisory Commission on Universal Training forecast the situation. . . . By 1948, strategists guess, Russia will have the power to send one-way missions of 1000 planes against the U. S. By 1949, they think, Russia will probably have guided missiles, armed with a one-ton warhead, with a range of 3000 miles. . . . Any time after 1952, by their estimates, Russia is very likely to have the Bomb.

Over this period, the immediately ready war potential of U. S. industry and manpower will be falling. Unless the fall is checked, say the planners, 1957 will be the year of crisis, the year when Russia will first have a military edge. The question for the U. S. to ask itself is: how strong must the U. S. be in 1957?

The men who sweat for the armed forces over the answer to that question . . . consider the irreducible minimum to be a ready, full-strength aerial spearhead of 70 groups (some 8000 planes) able to carry the war to the enemy's homeland, blast his cities and industry, cut up his slow-moving land armies. Behind the spearhead: eleven fully equipped combat divisions (some 132,000 men) freed from routine chores and immediately available to seize advance bases and begin the clinching land assault. The total—an Army and Air Force of 1,070,000 men, supported in flank actions by the 500,000-man Navy and Marine Corps.

To absorb the first shock of war, and to build the ready forces to full power, the planners say they need an industrial and manpower reserve which could mobilize a total of 131 air groups and 56 divisions in the first twelve months of war, 180 air groups and 74 divisions within two years. To keep the aircraft industry alone ready for its part, that would mean an annual production of 5700 planes (or 60 million pounds of airframe) a year.

That is the plan. But it will never be more effective than the willingness of the U. S. to back it up.

DO YOU RATE A MEDAL?

By

COLONEL GEORGE D. GARDNER, RESERVE

AMONG the applications for decorations and awards received recently by the War Department was a request for the Purple Heart from a 100-year-old Civil War veteran. Since there was no record of his wound in the files of the War Department, and since the aged veteran was unable to present witnesses to substantiate his claim, the request had to be denied; but it served to underline the persevering interest humanity has in possessing appropriate symbols of its accomplishments.

Every type of request, including those of foreign governments desiring to honor American soldiers, reaches the Decorations and Awards Branch, Personnel Bureau, Office of The Adjutant General, which is the operating agency of the War Department in processing and authenticating decorations, service medals and badges, and battle honors for units. These requests range from routine recommendations, received through channels from the field, to fantastic claims presented by friends and relatives of ex-soldiers. As World War II recedes in time and the experiences of many of its participants take on a romantic hue, some veterans are inclined to be over-imaginative in describing their exploits, with the result that members of their families frequently write to the Branch, inquiring why their kin have been overlooked in awarding medals for distinguished service.

Decorations and service medals constitute the principal types of awards. Decorations are awarded—mostly to individuals, but also to units—in recognition of extraordinary, unusual or outstanding acts or services. Examples are: Medal of Honor, Distinguished-Service Cross, Purple Heart, and Distinguished Unit Citation. Service medals are awarded only to individuals.

COLONEL GEORGE D. GARDNER, AG-Res., is the civilian chief of the Decorations and Awards Branch, Personnel Bureau, Office of The Adjutant General. During the war, as a colonel, he held the same assignment.

for performance of a specific service, such as duty in a theater or as part of an operation, and are awarded usually during a war or during periods of national emergency. Examples are: Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, World War II Victory Medal, American Defense Service Medal, Women's Army Corps Service Medal, Good Conduct Medal.

Some decorations may be awarded to civilians; some only to military personnel; some to members of foreign military establishments. The Distinguished-Service Cross, Silver Star, Air Medal, and Purple Heart may be awarded to civilians on wartime service with the Army, such as war correspondents, and Red Cross personnel. The Distinguished-Flying Cross, Soldier's Medal, and Army Commendation Ribbon, however, are restricted to members (or former members) of the armed forces and are given only for extraordinary or outstanding service while on active duty. The Medal of Honor (Army) is awarded only to members of the Army who distinguish themselves by gallantry and daring, at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty, in action involving actual conflict with an enemy. Service medals are awarded only to members of the United States armed forces for honorable service on active duty.

Today, with the exception of the Medal of Freedom and the Army Commendation Ribbon, all awards of decorations must be processed and approved by the War Department. A recommendation for a decoration may be made by any person, military or civilian, who has knowledge of distinguished service performed by a member of the military establishment. Letters of recommendation (or AGO Forms 638 or 639), normally forwarded with indorsement through military channels, are often referred to a committee of the arm or service concerned, for study and recommendation. If the committee action is favorable, the recommendation is forwarded to the Decorations and Awards Branch, Adjutant General's Office, where it is checked for accuracy, completeness, and conformity with War Department policy. If necessary, additional information is assembled from the proposed recipient's commanding officer. Approximately 250 recommendations are handled weekly by the Decorations and Awards Branch. The peak load, in June 1945, ran up to 96,000 cases in one week, 20 per cent of which were posthumous.

When completed, the recommendation is forwarded to the War Department Decorations Board, Office of the Secretary of

War, for final action. If approved, the decoration, certificate, and orders announcing the award are sent to the recipient through his commanding officer if he is in the military service, or directly to him if he is in civilian status. Normally, the medal itself accompanies the certificate and ribbon, but in the case of some awards medals have not been available at the time and are issued later.

With the exception of the Purple Heart, the statutory time limit for initiating recommendations for decorations normally is two years from the date of the act justifying the award. As an exception, the time limit for initiating recommendations through channels for acts performed between 7 December 1941 and 30 June 1945 inclusive expired 1 July 1947. This does not, however, preclude the award of decorations on the basis of existing letters of recommendation, certificates, or citations in orders which are already a matter of record. The award, if warranted, must be consummated by the Decorations and Awards Branch within three years of the performance of the act. Individuals not now on active duty who have been decorated but who have not received the certificates and medals which normally accompany decorations, should request them from The Adjutant General, by direct communication. Military personnel should make their requests through channels.

While recommendations for decorations—except for the Bronze Star, as indicated below—are initiated by someone other than the proposed recipient, service medals may be issued upon application by the individual. In the case of service medals, only the question of fact is involved. Either the applicant was in the Army, or in a particular theater, or in an operation which justified a service medal—or he wasn't. Military personnel entitled to service medals should apply to The Adjutant General through military channels—except for the World War II Victory Medal and the American Defense Service Medal, mentioned below. Former members of the Army who are entitled to service medals normally make application directly to The Adjutant General, inclosing a certified or photostat copy of the discharge certificate or certificate of service showing the particular service (Army, theater, operation) upon which the application is based. Upon authorization by the War Department, the Commanding Officer, Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, forwards the medal to the former serviceman; or, in the case of military personnel, forwards the medal through the commanding officer.

The two medals which, at present, are not applied for by this method are the World War II Victory Medal and the American Defense Service Medal. The distribution of these has been decentralized to posts, camps, stations, National Guard installations and local branches of nationally recognized veterans' organizations. Military personnel may obtain them through normal supply channels; and former servicemen may apply directly (in person or by mail) to the nearest distributing agency. (See War Department Circular 163, 20 June 1947.)

Recently there has been a considerable liberalization in the awarding of one decoration—the Bronze Star. This decoration is awarded for acts of heroism or meritorious achievement in ground combat against the armed enemy, in operations not involving participation in aerial flight. Under the new policy, military personnel who were cited in orders issued in the field for meritorious or exemplary conduct in ground combat during World War II, or who are entitled to wear the Combat Infantryman or Medical Badge, may be considered for the award of the Bronze Star Medal. The retroactive award of the Bronze Star Medal is designed to grant recognition to ground combat personnel to the degree that the Air Medal was awarded for achievement during aerial flight.

To be eligible for the Bronze Star Medal, the individual receiving the Combat Infantryman or Medical Badge must have been cited by name in unit general or special orders, or in a formal certificate issued in the field during a period of actual combat. Unit citations, letters of commendation, and citations for service in support of ground operations, are not acceptable for consideration in establishing eligibility, nor are citations in orders issued subsequent to VE day for the European theater, and VJ day for the Pacific theater, unless a prior effective date of combat is stated in the order. Letters of application reaching The Adjutant General, War Department, Washington 25, D. C., should contain the individual's full name, present address, former rank and Army serial number, together with a certified true or photostat copy of the order, citation, or certificate upon which the claim is based, if such document is available.

Processing awards of the Army Commendation Ribbon, a decoration bestowed upon officers and enlisted personnel for meritorious achievement or service not in connection with military operations against the enemy, is a major activity of the Decorations and Awards Branch. Today, with the exception

of the Medal of Freedom, the Army Commendation Ribbon is the only decoration which may be awarded by commanding generals of armies and other commands appropriate to the grade of lieutenant general or higher without War Department processing. Provisions described above for initiating recommendations for decorations, and the same time limits, govern the Army Commendation Ribbon. There are two differences in procedure, however: (1) If the recommendation is for six months or less, and the proposed recipient is in the grade of major or above, the recommendation must go to the War Department for approval. (2) When the recommendation is for more than six months and the proposed recipient is below the grade of major, the recommendation need not go as far as the War Department—it may be approved by the commanding general of an Army, or by a lieutenant general (or higher) holding a comparable or higher command position. Individuals instituting requests for the Army Commendation Ribbon on the basis of letters or certificates of commendation written prior to 1 January 1946 by a major general or appropriate commander must submit their claims, with supporting data, for scrutiny and clearance by the Branch.

Another part of the Branch's postwar workload is the processing of foreign decorations awarded to Army personnel. All such awards, which vary from elaborate Chinese scrolls to simple medals, necessitate clearance of the proposed recipient's record by the Decorations and Awards Branch. No American soldier, for example, is permitted to accept a foreign decoration if his record contains a court-martial sentence. At one time, the Branch had a backlog of 10,000 foreign award recommendations awaiting clearance; but this backlog has since been eliminated.

Inquiries are frequently received from veterans of previous wars, who wish to learn which decorations and service medals they are entitled to wear. The only decorations issued in World War I were the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished-Service Cross, the Distinguished-Service Medal, and at the war's finish, the Victory Medal. Those established between the two World Wars include the Silver Star, the Distinguished-Flying Cross, and the Soldier's Medal. Oldest of all decorations is the Purple Heart, which was created by George Washington in 1782. It was not used after the Revolutionary War but was revived in 1932. This revival made participants in World War I and others who were qualified eligible for the award of the

Purple Heart. Second oldest is the Medal of Honor, which was the only decoration of the Civil War. Chief additions of World War II were the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, the Air Medal and the Army Commendation Ribbon.

Since Civil War days, service medals have been awarded for participation in various campaigns during war and periods of national emergency. The following service medals of World War II have been struck off and are available to qualified individuals: Good Conduct Medal, Women's Army Corps Service Medal, World War II Victory Medal, and American Defense Service Medal. At present, only service ribbons are available to mark participation in the American Campaign, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign, European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign, and Army of Occupation of World War II.

For World War II, the most widely distributed decoration was the Air Medal, which, with Oak-Leaf Clusters, numbered 1,165,942 in the period from 7 December 1941 through 31 May 1946. Next in number was the Ground Forces' counterpart, the Bronze Star Medal, accounting for a total of 359,138 awards during the same period. Both were given for acts of heroism or meritorious achievement in action. The Air Medal was restricted to achievement during aerial flight, and the Bronze Star Medal was given for meritorious service in combat areas, as well as for heroism.

The Medal of Honor, most distinguished of all decorations, was awarded to 282 recipients, as of 31 May 1946. Other awards, including the Oak-Leaf Cluster issued in lieu of an additional medal, in their order of importance, were: Distinguished-Service Cross, 4243 awarded; Distinguished-Service Medal, 1280; Legion of Merit, 14,903; Silver Star Medal, 70,443; Distinguished-Flying Cross, 125,276; Soldier's Medal, 11,996; and Purple Heart, approximately one million. This does not include foreign decorations, Navy and Marine Corps awards, commendations, citations, badges, and various other medals, which combined to swell the overall total to approximately four million awards.

Principal references relative to awards and decorations are:

Decorations: AR 600-45, 22 September 1943, including C 11, 19 May 1947; Section II, WD Circular 7, 8 January 1947 and Section I, WD Circular 162, 20 June 1947.

Service Medals: AR 600-65, 20 December 1946; GO 24, 4 March 1947; and WD Circular 163, 20 June 1947.

Unit Citations: AR 260-15, 16 May 1947.

SAVING ARMY LIVES

By

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ELIOT V. PARKER, RESERVE

IT WAS noon of a beautiful Spring day when the Army truck left the post. Slowing down to permit another vehicle to cross at an intersection, the driver failed to observe a passenger train approaching from the east. There was a thunderous crash, and a moment later the truck was being dragged and bounced along the tracks. When the train finally halted, one soldier was dead and three were seriously injured.

This accident is one of the thousands reported to the Safety Branch, Personnel and Administration Division, War Department General Staff, for its studies in accident prevention measures. With the mission of exercising staff supervision over the Army's world-wide safety program, the Branch estimates that the program is preventing an annual toll of 100,000 lost-time injuries and 1900 deaths in the postwar Army.

The average loss of time for injured military personnel admitted for hospital treatment is twenty days. The time loss for 100,000 injuries, which is the annual number prevented by the safety program for an Army of a million men, approximates 5500 man-years. With replacement training savings at \$11,000,000, hospital savings at \$10,000,000, death grant savings at \$38,000,000, and similar ratios for thousands of civilian employees, the direct monetary saving achieved as a result of safety controls exceeds \$61,000,000 annually for the postwar Army.

The annual admission rate of accident patients to Army hospitals from 1920 to 1940 averaged 120 per 1000 soldiers. Since the start of the Army-wide safety program in 1942, this rate has steadily declined, with the result that in the fiscal year of 1946 the rate in continental United States had been reduced to 22 per 1000 soldiers.

A reporting system, reaching down to the lowest echelons, enables the Safety Branch to anticipate trends in accidents

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and to plan its policies accordingly. Individual reports on fatalities are wired to headquarters, and consolidated reports of statistical data are issued at monthly intervals. If the number of fingers chopped off in Army kitchens shows an alarming upward swing, for example, a War Department Memorandum on Mess and Kitchen Accidents will be prepared and circulated to the field. Thus, kitchen police will have their attention redirected to training manuals covering such subjects as the wielding of a meat cleaver, the juggling of a steaming coffee pot, the operating of power-driven meat grinders, and a variety of other pertinent details, including the housekeeping techniques of cleaning floors and removing spillage. If the trend continues to increase, a special campaign consisting of posters, lectures and orientation programs is initiated. Twelve per cent of all duty-time accidents happen to soldiers in Army kitchens.

As in civilian life, motor vehicles are responsible for the larger portion of accidents among military personnel. Seventy per cent of all off-duty, off-post fatalities fall into this category. Thirty per cent of the accidents incurred while on duty also are the result of the ubiquitous motor vehicle. Fundamental causes of these accidents are: poor selection of drivers, improper supervision, unsafe operation, inadequate enforcement of safe-driving rules and poorly planned traffic control.

Winter driving hazards also have plagued the Army, in peace and in wartime. During the Battle of the Bulge, an officer dispatched one of his two remaining jeeps to the rear lines for badly needed ammunition. In rounding a corner, the jeep overturned on the icy road, injuring both occupants. The officer then sent his last jeep, only to have it collide with the ambulance coming to pick up the two injured men.

To combat the winter accident toll, the Safety Branch issued a memorandum containing, among the usual instructions, a diagram showing that a vehicle traveling 20 mph without chains needs approximately 191 feet to stop on glare ice, 91 feet on packed snow, and 43 feet on dry concrete.

Mortality rates reveal that in peacetime it is safer for a soldier to be on duty than off duty. Almost half of all Army fatalities, exclusive of those incurred when soldiers were on pass or furlough, happened on free time, often the result of drownings in off-limits bodies of water, and unauthorized use of weapons and motor vehicles. On-duty activities which produced a high accident rate, in addition to those involving motor

vehicles and kitchen details, were physical recreation, field training, and the handling and use of explosives, ammunition, and inflammable liquids. Of the 22,086 disabling injuries to military personnel in the zone of interior in 1946 (exclusive of those involving flying) 600 were fatal, as compared to 93,987 injuries and 4367 deaths in 1945. Based on man-days of military strength, the fatality rate showed one soldier death for each 750,000 man-days in 1946, in contrast to the rate of one in each 250,000 in 1945.

Execution of the Safety Branch's policies is the responsibility of the commanding officers of the various installations, units, and services. Full-time safety personnel, either military or civilian, are assigned to the headquarters of continental Armies, Air Forces, major commands and technical services, to overseas theaters and departments, and to all the larger stations, with the number of technical assistants depending on the type of activity and the strength of the installation. Stations or units with industrial operations such as motor repair shops, depots, and arsenals, for example, need more safety assistants than those specializing in office work. A typical field installa-



Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo

As in civilian life, motor vehicles account for the larger proportion of military accidents.

tion usually has a full-time assistant for every 1000 civilian employees or for each 10,000 station military population.

Posters, publicity, and special meetings perform an important role in the Army's safety education campaign. Incentive techniques are effective in reducing the number of accidents.

Safety techniques among the technical services are of a more specialized nature and have resulted in many innovations which have been copied in industry. An outstanding example is the standardizing of a safety color code by the Quartermaster Corps to reduce the number of accidents at its depots. Red is the basic color for the identification of fire protection equipment and apparatus, danger, and stop signals. Green designates safety, the location of first-aid equipment and dispensaries, starting buttons, and the "go" for traffic. Yellow is used for caution and for making physical hazards more visible. Black and yellow stripes or checkerboard markings provide a more striking symbol for local conditions. Black, white, or a combination of the two indicate housekeeping, sanitation, or traffic markings.

Standardization of this code at all Quartermaster depots has kept to a minimum the confusion caused by frequent shifting of personnel; has eliminated entirely certain types of disabling injuries; and has reduced the number of other injuries from a frequency of 46.14 to a yearly average of 5.58. During the first year of the code, one depot cut disabling injuries from 13.25 to 6.99 for each million man-hours worked.

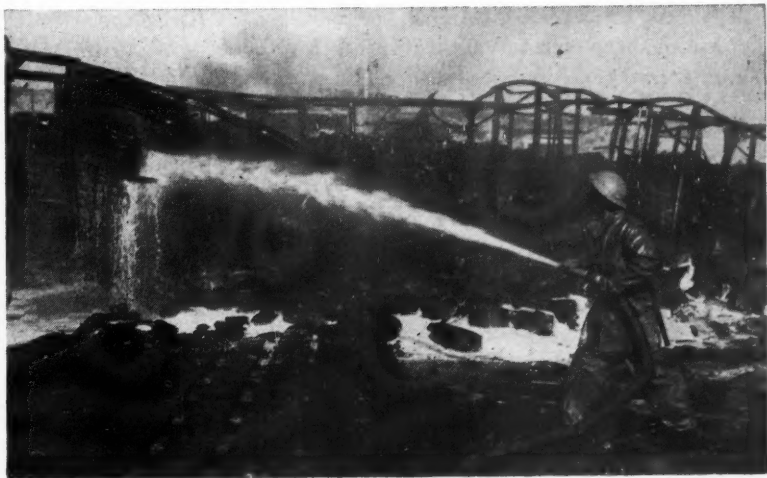
The safety program played an extremely important role in the inception of the atomic age, when the lives and health of nearly 100,000 scientists, engineers, skilled and unskilled workers, and industrialists had to be guarded. From the fall of 1942 to 30 June 1946, the Corps of Engineers kept the accident rate for the Manhattan District project down to about seven for every million man-hours worked, a rate which was half the national average for industrial accidents during the war years. The fact that this rate fell below four in 1946 indicates a steadily declining number of accidents in the production of fissionable materials.

Engineering safety personnel were equally effective during the hectic building period of the early war years, when the Army construction program became the greatest the world had ever known. With buildings and plants mushrooming all over the Nation, the Engineers nevertheless managed to achieve an accident frequency 45 per cent and an accident severity 31

per cent below that of private construction. Based on previous accident rates, from 1936 through 1940, the Engineers' safety program, in two years of frenzied wartime building, saved an estimated 1000 lives, averted 35,000 lost-time injuries, and prevented the loss of more than six million man-days. It also netted \$46,604,104 in workers' wages.

This was accomplished mainly through enforcing uniform safety regulations for all construction work. Outstanding among the requirements were the use of mobile first-aid stations; the providing of central infirmaries staffed with trained nurses under the supervision of one or more full-time physicians, and the employment of full-time safety engineers on all projects having more than a thousand workers. For the success of these measures, the Corps of Engineers received the Distinguished Service Award for Safety from the National Safety Council.

Fire losses were also kept at a minimum during this period, as evidenced by the fact that the yearly fire loss insurance rate was only 31 cents per \$1000 of valuation for Army installations, as compared to the \$1.43 average figure estimate by insurance underwriters for civilian real property in the United States. Simultaneous with the safety work done by the Engineers, the Surgeon General's Office, through its supervision of



Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo

Fire is another enemy of the Army's safety program.

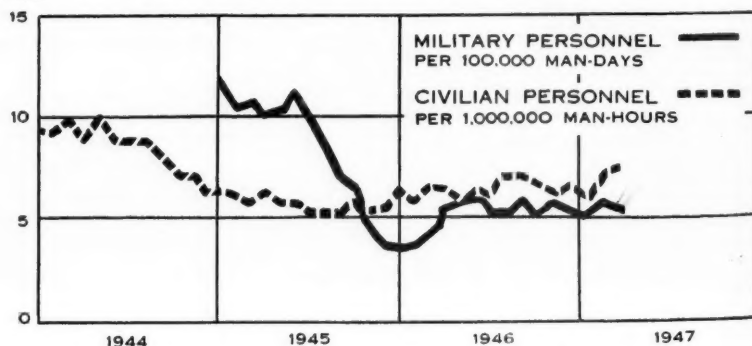
the industrial medical program, was cutting down absenteeism caused by injuries and illness in Army depots, arsenals, and other plants. Trained medical and industrial hygiene specialists assigned to factory dispensaries conducted safety campaigns among the workers and did everything possible to mitigate the risks inherent in dealing with high explosives, irritant dusts and toxic fumes generated in manufacturing processes.

Safety in the Army Air Forces is emphasized at all times. As a safety device for survival in water, the Air Transport Command now has an immersion suit which can be donned by a novice in thirty seconds. This synthetic, plastic-coated, high-strength cotton suit is entirely watertight and is worn over all outer garments. Originally designed for Arctic conditions, the suit can be used in the waters of any area.

Results of the Army's organized safety program have demonstrated gains accruing from safety discipline. Without adequately trained personnel, however, execution of the program would become impossible. To accomplish its objective, the Safety Branch sends military personnel and civilians with engineering backgrounds to New York, Northwestern, and Yale Universities for specialized safety training. More than 1800 Army safety personnel have been graduated from the New York University Center for Safety Education alone.

Particularly, the Safety Branch seeks to make an awareness of safety factors an integral part of Army thinking. Safety consciousness cannot be imposed by directive; it must permeate every act and order by Army personnel.

RATE INJURY RATE (ARMY WIDE) CONTINENTAL U. S.



INTRODUCTION TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT

*One of a series of articles
describing the missions and
functions of agencies of the
War Department.*

MAKING INFORMATION MOVIES

By

LIEUTENANT COLONEL MORRIS E. MILNER

IT IS Saturday night for an isolated unit near the Bavarian Alps. Removed from the organized entertainment facilities of a regular installation, the small group of American soldiers cluster before a portable motion picture projector. They listen to the hot dance music of Xavier Cugat, their eyes following the little ball as it bounces over the lyrics, enticing them into song. Another film, "G. I. Ambassadors," follows the dance orchestra, presenting to the group a picture of the effect they are having upon the people in whose midst they are living. When the party breaks up, they not only have been entertained but they also possess a deeper sense of their mission as American occupation troops.

Films of the Troop Information and Education Division, War Department Special Staff, reach to the remote ends of the world. They explain to the soldier the historical implications of the Philippine independence. They introduce him to the scientific marvels of radar, in both its civilian and military aspects. They imbue him with the significance of his assignment as an occupation soldier. They show him how to recognize propaganda directed against racial and minority groups, revealing the damage such prejudice does to the unity of a country. They offer him educational travelogues and popular quizzes. In fact, they provide him with a variety of subjects which combine to give him a heightened sense of his military

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duties and which implant an awareness of his responsibilities as a citizen.

The Army Information Branch of the TI&E Division divides its film subject matter into four general types of releases. Armed Forces Screen Report, a two-reel monthly release of diverse current subject interest, receives fast and wide circulation through the Army Motion Picture Service, and is shown with commercial entertainment films in 35mm size. It is also available in 16mm size from the Signal Corps Film libraries. Information Films, a second type of TI&E film, are two-reel monthly releases which frequently take the form of pictorial journalism, featuring subjects of current interest for discussion groups. Education Films, a third type, comprise films of general interest, such as "It's Your America" and "Don't Be a Sucker," as well as topics of a more specialized nature, for reconditioning purposes in hospitals. They supply information on postwar trends, job opportunities, and qualifications for various civilian occupations. The fourth type is the Pride-in-Outfit series, a one-reel quarterly release with limited distribution, utilized principally by famous units to develop *esprit de corps* and to assist in recruiting activities. All of these films are available in 16mm size.

Ideas for new films usually originate within the TI&E Division. In the interests of economy, preference is often given to subject matter which can be developed out of existing stock film, thus keeping operational costs at a minimum. When the general idea for a film is agreed upon, a picture plan is developed, consisting of an outline and description to convey to the script writer the subject to be developed, methods and limits of coverage, the purpose of the film, its intended audience, and recommended sources of information.

Script writing and production problems are handled at the Signal Corps Photographic Center, Astoria, Long Island. When research and first drafts are completed, the scenario, which consists of the picture sequence and narration, is submitted to the Chief, TI&E Division, for comment and approval. Here the scenario is checked for technical accuracy with all branches and services concerned, then returned to the Photographic Center with recommended changes. If detailed technical advice is considered necessary, an adviser is sent to the studio; and whenever major changes are required, the revised scenario is resubmitted to the TI&E Division for examination before the script is put into production.

TI&E films are produced under conditions similar to those existing in the making of other War Department movies. Civilian writers, directors, and technicians employed by the Signal Corps on a Civil Service basis, function, along with military personnel, under the commanding officer of the Photographic Center. Actors are employed for short periods, as needed. Upon completion of a TI&E film, the first print is forwarded to the TI&E Division for review and approval. If the film has international implications, its scenario and the finished product are coordinated with the State Department and other appropriate Government agencies.

Occasionally ideas for TI&E films come from agencies outside the War Department. "Seeds of Destiny," the Army Information Film selected by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences as the most distinctive achievement in documentary film production during 1946, was first suggested by UNRRA as a possible topic for showing the plight of children in Europe and Asia, and the steps taken to relieve their distress from famine and disease. Signal Corps photographers were sent overseas to make special scenes, with the result that a stark and authentic document of 20 minutes running time was developed which underlined the importance of taking care of these haunted children, to avoid having them grow up embittered, to become stepping-stones in the rise of some dictator of the future.

TI&E films are also purchased directly from commercial sources. A large number of vocational education films were purchased for use in connection with the rehabilitation program in Army hospitals. Other types purchased include information films of general interest, such as "The Pacific Coast," "Northern Rampart," and "America Sails the Seas," the latter in color.

During the past year, concentration has been mostly on themes which implant in the minds of troops on occupation duty an understanding of democracy as contrasted with various ideologies. The general purpose is to make soldiers more aware of the importance of instilling, through exemplary behavior, democratic ideals in the minds of foreign people. An example of this type of film is "The Occupation Soldier," which points out the many problems involved in the occupation of Germany. Soldiers are shown how to deal with the German people, the importance of cooperating with German officials installed by United States authority, the danger of listening to Germans who attempt to sow seeds of distrust and dissension,

and the necessity for conducting themselves in a manner which will reveal to the Germans the advantages of the democratic way of life.

Among the TI&E films which have enjoyed continuing popularity are several from the Armed Forces Screen Report series—"Tale of Two Cities," which dramatizes the atomic bomb attack upon Japan; "Day of Victory," which reviews the highlights of a year's occupation in Japan, and the Education Film, "Don't Be a Sucker," dealing with racial and religious prejudice.

Signal Corps Film Libraries, numbering approximately 70 in the United States and 40 overseas, (see pages 61-63, ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST, March 1947) distribute all TI&E films, with the exception of the 35mm prints of the Armed Forces Screen Report which are circulated by the Army Motion Picture Service.

Circulation of prints is substantially the same overseas as in the zone of interior. Average initial distribution of a 16mm film is between 75 and 100 prints. All Army personnel are eligible to use these films and may obtain them by applying directly to the nearest Signal Corps Film Library. Army personnel are also entitled to the use of projectors when they are available. However, when civilians—such as relatives, friends, or post employees—are included in the audience, the list of titles must be limited to those films cleared of legal and security restrictions and officially approved for civilian exhibition. ROTC, ORC, and National Guard, as well as non-profit organizations such as schools, churches, clubs, and veterans' organizations, may apply to the Signal Corps Film Libraries for use of approved films. The officially approved list for civilian circulation is obtainable through Signal Corps Film Libraries. Commercial sources wishing to purchase rights to approved Army films may do so through the Public Information Division, War Department. All TI&E motion pictures are listed in TM 21-7. As new releases appear they are announced in the ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST and also are placed in Signal Corps announcements to all film libraries.

A continuous effort is being made to remove restrictions on TI&E films so that an increasing number may be made available to the public. This involves research in vast numbers of old contracts to ascertain whether the War Department has clearance on musical scores, approval from the actors involved, and other rights necessary for the release of these films.

TROOP I&E NEWS LETTER

Prepared by the staff of the
Troop Information and Educa-
tion Division, War Department
Special Staff.

INFORMATION

Recent Army Talks

National security is the subject of a new *Army Talk* series. Already published are Numbers 174, "Rubber and National Security"; 177, "Health and National Security"; 183, "Oil and National Security"; and pertinent to the series, although not linked by its title, 131, "How Well Educated Are We?" Future issues in the series will cover additional topics bearing on national security.

Sufficient *Army Talks* were distributed to ROTC summer camps to provide each cadet with one copy a week for the duration of the camp training period. Distribution also has been expanded to include 1100 civilian newspapers.

Following are *Army Talks* distributed since those announced in the June DIGEST:

- 175 How Important is One Man?
- 176 Memorial Day
- 177 Health and National Security
- 178 What Is Your Ceiling?
- 179 The Fourth of July—Our Greatest Holiday
- 180 Communism in the United States
- 181 The Chemical Corps
- 182 Geopolitics of France
- 183 Oil and National Security
- 184 Customs of the Service
- 185 Air Force Day

EDUCATION

USAFI Fact Sheet

Troop information and education officers, and others interested, may obtain a copy of the 1 August 1947 revision of the USAFI *Fact Sheet* on request to the Chief, Troop Information and Education Division, War Department, Washington 25, D. C. This *Fact Sheet* may be reproduced by a military headquarters if additional copies are required.

USAFI Branch Address Changes

The following recent changes of address of USAFI Branches are reported:

<i>Branch</i>	<i>New Address</i>
European	Commandant, European Branch, USAFI, Hq. European Command, 7700 TI&E Group, APO 139, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.
Tokyo "A" Branch	Commandant, Tokyo Branch, USAFI, TI&E Det, Hq. Far East Command, APO 181, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California.
"B" Branches	Commandant, Manila Branch, USAFI, APO 707, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California.
	Commandant, Guam Branch, USAFI, Box 18, NOB Navy 926, c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, California.

USAFI Branch Report Revised

The Branch Report, United States Armed Forces Institute (Reports Control Symbol WDSIE-3) and War Department Memorandum 350-3100-1 have been revised. The revised report includes the former Branch Report, an Inventory Report, and a report on Branch services furnished the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard.

TI&E Conference

A conference of troop information and education officers of the several War Department Special Staffs and Administrative and Technical Services will be held in The Pentagon in September.

Pamphlet Revised

War Department Pamphlet 20-4, "List of Courses Offered by Cooperating Colleges and Universities Through United States Armed Forces Institute," has been revised. The pamphlet lists titles of extension courses now offered through USAFI by 59 institutions of higher learning under contract with the Government. Course numbers, numbers of lessons, and enrollment fees are also listed.

USMA Cadets Eligible for USAFI Services

Headquarters, USAFI, announces that United States Military Academy cadets are authorized to participate in USAFI courses

and services. Provisions of paragraph 7, AR 350-3100, 17 July 1945 will apply. Cadet applications for USAFI courses and services will be screened by the Superintendent, United States Military Academy, prior to their approval.

RADIO REVIEW

New Titles in AFRS Original Programs

The *Pride of Unit* series has added three new titles to its list of productions which honor specific Army, Navy and Marine Corps units:

"The Story of the U.S.S. *Enterprise*" salutes the aircraft carrier known as "The Big E" and her gallant crew, from the christening of the ship in 1936 through the many major engagements in which she played a part.

"The Sight-Seeing Sixth" describes the 6th Infantry Division, its history from Revolutionary War days until its present occupation duty in Korea, and includes incidents from the fighting in Dutch New Guinea.

In "The First Was First," two former members of the 1st Cavalry Division, General George Custer of Civil War times and Sergeant McGill, killed during the invasion of the Admiralty Islands, review some of the major actions of this Division during World War II, at Leyte, Samar and Luzon.

A new production in the *G. I. Ambassador* series, "Johnny-Come-Lately," deals with an American soldier on occupation duty in Germany who thinks only of causing trouble for the Germans as a form of revenge because his father had died in World War I. As the story progresses, Johnny is brought to realize the folly of hatred and revenge; and to see at last that he is looked upon as a representative of American democracy.

Educational Radio Programs

The following programs, in the series indicated, will be issued during September:

This Is The Story

Story Without Accents (How an American family's prejudice against foreigners is broken down by the cooperation and friendship extended to them by their foreign-born neighbors. A plea for better understanding among all races and religions.)

Front Line Deadlines (A tribute to Army newspapers and their staffs for their contribution in maintaining high morale.)

Page One (An account of Joseph Pulitzer and his contribution to American journalism.)

Science Magazine of the Air

The Bells Toll (The U. S. Public Health Service and its fight against the outbreak of epidemics in the United States.)

The Dark Curtain (The advance of science in the field of psycho-surgery.)

Heard at Home: During the month, at least four programs will be issued, selected from the current major forum and roundtable series: People's Platform, American Forum of the Air, America's Town Meeting of the Air, University of Chicago Roundtable, and Our Foreign Policy.

From the Bookshelf of the World

Look Homeward Angel (A dramatization of Thomas Wolfe's famous novel of a youth in conflict with his own ideals.)

Distribution of Radio Programs

All series listed above are shipped as part of the Basic Information Library, and are distributed to all AFRS outlets overseas, and in the continental United States to selected Army and Navy hospitals, to remain there for the use of station operators and troop information and education officers, as needed. Selected programs also will be available in the continental United States as part of the Transcription Library Service. All programs from the series, *From the Bookshelf of the World*, automatically become part of the Transcription Library Service.

FILM REVIEW

Film Revised

All prints of the film EF-6, "Don't Be A Sucker," are being recalled and replaced by a revised edition bearing the same release number and title. By making a few minor changes, this film has been cleared for unrestricted exhibition. Revised prints will be available at Signal Corps Film Libraries in the near future.

UMT AT WORK

Report on Universal Military Training, five articles describing the UMT Experimental Unit at Fort Knox, are available in pamphlet form on request to the Editor, ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

P I D NEWS LETTER

*Prepared by the staff of the
Public Information Division,
War Department Special Staff.*

Information Policy

In a recent letter to Army commanders in the zone of interior, the Chief of Information set forth the War Department policy on the Information Program, particularly as it relates to the Compton Commission Report, as follows:

The War Department has for some time stressed the responsibility of the War Department and the Army and particularly of field commanders for insuring that there is a clear public understanding of the requirements of preparedness and of the plans of government for the National Security. Particular emphasis has been placed on the need for explaining the proposed Universal Military Training program. An informational program has been fostered by the War Department to this end.

Recently a Committee of the House of Representatives reported that certain agents of the War Department had "gone beyond the limits of their proper duty of providing factual information to the people and the Congress and have engaged in propaganda supported by the taxpayers' money to influence legislation now pending before the Congress." Also, specific complaints have come to the attention of the War Department that officers on active duty have urged public audiences to write members of Congress in behalf of Universal Military Training.

The War Department desires that its legitimate informational program in support of an adequate program of national security be continued. However, the War Department invites particular attention to the provisions of Federal Statute (Criminal Code, section 109) which specifically prohibits the expenditure of public funds by Government agencies to influence legislation and to AR 600-10, paragraph 5, which clearly defines the prohibition on military personnel attempting to influence legislation. All commanders should bring these provisions to the attention of their commands and should particularly caution all those who engage in the information program to refrain from suggesting, directly or indirectly, to civilians or military personnel to write members of Congress in behalf of proposed legislation. Army officers should not feel that this caution in any way inhibits them from responding fully to requests for

information or from accepting speaking engagements upon request of appropriate civilian groups.

In making its findings, the House Committee gave a guide to the distinction between improper propaganda and legitimate information, as follows:

"The committee does not hold it to be unlawful or improper for officials or employees of the Federal Government to express opinions or to impart factual information, if distinguished from propaganda. Some question has been raised as to how we may differentiate between information and propaganda; and the committee submits the following definitions: Information: the act or process of communicating knowledge; to enlighten. Propaganda: a plan for the propagation of a doctrine or a system of principles."

In expressing opinions and imparting information concerning the National Security Program, all War Department and Army personnel should be governed by the above.

In explaining the necessity for the National Security Program, the most authoritative source of information is found in the Report of the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Training dated 29 May 1947, entitled: "A Program for National Security." (Compton Commission Report.) This is a 448-page document obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. for 75 cents. The gist of this report has been extracted and reprinted in the ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST, Vol. 2, No. 8, August 1947, also procurable from the Superintendent of Documents for 15 cents. Or a reprint of this extract can be obtained from the Book Department, Army Information School, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, for 10 cents.

In any future talks, special emphasis should be laid on the necessity for the entire balanced program for national security, rather than on UMT alone. This program as outlined by the President's Commission consists of the following six elements:

- a. A strong, healthy, educated population.
- b. A coordinated intelligence service.
- c. Scientific research and development.
- d. Industrial preparedness.
- e. Balanced Armed Forces: Army, Navy, and Air, together with their civilian components.
- f. UMT, including civilian defense.

The War Department wholeheartedly endorses this program. Particular stress must be placed upon an adequate program of industrial preparedness as a coordinate essential with UMT. In explaining the relationship of UMT to the whole security program, it should be clearly explained that manpower and materiel preparedness must advance together. If they are allowed to get out of phase or out of balance, the weaker

program will tend to hold the other back. The impression must not be given that the Army considers UMT to be a panacea, which of itself guarantees the national security. Without the other elements of the program, UMT alone would leave us with as hollow a shell as the rest of the program would be without UMT. Similarly great stress should be placed on the need for adequate civilian defense and the necessity for UMT as a means to create such an adequate defense.

To summarize the War Department policy: In implementing the War Department information program in support of the National Security Program, all personnel will specifically refrain from engaging in improper propaganda to influence legislation; in explaining the security program, stress will be laid on the interdependence of its several parts, particularly on the interdependence of UMT and Industrial Preparedness. The War Department has a definite responsibility to the people to insure that, when our opinions are requested and when we are called on to talk at public gatherings, our views on the problems of national security and the facts supporting those views are clearly explained to and fully understood by the people.

DIGEST OF LEGISLATION

*Prepared by the Legislative and
Liaison Division, War Depart-
ment Special Staff.*

Redeeming Armed Forces Leave Bonds in Cash. (Public Law 254—80th Congress.)

Provides that bonds issued under the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 (Terminal Leave Bonds) may be redeemed in cash at any time after 1 September 1947 at the option of the holder at full face value plus accrued interest. It does not affect the present law, which provides that the bonds are nonnegotiable, nontransferable, and may not be hypothecated. The date 1 September 1947 was fixed in order to give the Treasury Department sufficient time to make necessary arrangement with cashing agencies for redemption of the bonds. The law authorizes veterans who have not filed claims to secure settlement. Compensation for terminal leave pay may be made entirely in cash payment with interest which has accrued under the provisions of the original Act.

Section 3 repeals the proviso in Section 6 (d) (1) of the original Act that assignment of bonds to the Veterans Administration may not be made as an indirect means of securing in cash the proceeds of the bonds.

Section 4, included at the request of the Treasury Department, provides for the cashing of bonds at banks throughout the country as agents for the Treasury Department.

Section 5 amends existing law by extending from 1 September 1947 to 1 September 1948, the time within which application for settlement and compensation under the Act may be made. (With approximately 2½ million eligible applications still outstanding, the additional year provided under Section 5 will enable many veterans to apply who otherwise would have been rendered ineligible.—*Ed.*)

Amending the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 (Public Law 350—80th Congress.)

Clarifies and corrects certain defects which have arisen in the administration of the Armed Forces Leave Act, including the equalization of certain rights for officers and enlisted men. Provides for a lump-sum payment with allowances for members of the Armed Forces discharged after 31 August 1946 with unused accrued leave standing to their credit at the time of discharge, except for those members discharged for the purpose of accepting a commission or warrant or entering into an enlistment in their respective branches of the Armed Forces, or members electing to carry over such unused leave to a new enlistment on the day following date of discharge. Those members excluded from the lump-sum settlement and those reverting from a warrant or commissioned status to enlisted status shall carry over their unused accrued leave from one status to another. Provides that any member of the Armed Forces discharged under other than honorable conditions shall forfeit all unused accrued leave to his credit at the time of his discharge. Also provides that excess leave for all personnel be granted with no pay and no allowances. The Act authorizes the respective Secretaries to prescribe regulations concerning leave for cadets and midshipmen at the service academies.

Military Establishment Appropriation Act for Fiscal Year 1948 (Public Law 267—80th Congress.)

Appropriates the sum of \$5,482,529,633 for the support of the Military Establishment during the period from 1 July 1947 to 30 June 1948. (This is about \$234,261,000 less than the amount requested by the War Department—*Ed.*) In addition

to the cash appropriation, the Act authorizes the War Department to enter into contracts in the amount of \$454,000,000, on the basis that funds to pay such contracts will be appropriated at a later date. Of the cash made available by the Act, \$829,000,000 is for the Army Air Forces, \$134,000,000 for the National Guard, and \$67,828,900 for the Organized Reserve Corps. A total of \$2,292,681,000 is included for the pay of military personnel, and \$1,068,416,231 for civilian pay. The remaining amount of \$1,090,603,502 is for the supply of troops and other activities of the War Department.

Supplemental Appropriation Act for Fiscal Year 1948 (Public Law 271—80th Congress.)

Appropriates additional funds for various departments of the Government. Among the amounts included is \$600,000,000 to the War Department for government and relief in occupied areas. (The budget request for this purpose asked for the sum of \$725,000,000—*Ed.*) This Act also provides the President with \$400,000,000 for assistance to Greece and Turkey. A considerable portion of this amount will be expended through the War and Navy Departments.

To Revise the Medical Department of the Army and the Medical Department of the Navy, and for other Purposes (Public Law 337—80th Congress.)

Provides for the establishment of a Medical Service Corps in the Army with a Pharmacy, Supply, and Administration Section; a Medical Allied Sciences Section; an Optometry Section; a Sanitary Engineering Section; and such other sections as the Secretary of War may deem necessary. Provides for the appointment of a Chief of the Medical Service Corps by the Secretary of War and the appointment of assistant chiefs by the Surgeon General to be chiefs of the various sections. Provides for the transfer of all officers in the present Regular Army Pharmacy Corps to the Medical Service Corps without loss of time, grade, position, or seniority; abolishes the Pharmacy Corps and the Medical Administrative Corps; and provides for transferring temporary officers now on active duty with those Corps or the Sanitary Corps into the Medical Service Corps.

To Authorize the Creation of Additional Positions in the Professional and Scientific Service in the War and Navy Departments (Public Law 313—80th Congress.)

Enables the armed forces to secure the services of scientists of outstanding ability and competence to assist or advise in the direction of military research and development program, facili-

ties, and scientific operations. Specific authorization is given to secure 15 scientists each for the Army, Navy, and Air Force at salaries of between \$10,000 and \$15,000 per year.

To Provide Additional Inducements to Physicians, Surgeons, and Dentists to make a Career of the United States Military, Naval, and Public Health Services, and for other Purposes. (Public Law 365—80th Congress.)

Provides for an increase in salary of \$100 per month to all Regular Army, Navy, and Public Health Service physicians, surgeons, and dentists, and for such officers who are hereafter commissioned in the Medical and Dental Corps in the Regular Army, Navy, or Public Health Service during the five-year period immediately following the effective date of this Act (which date is the first calendar month following its enactment). The increase applies to all grades uniformly, and affects all active Regular officers and all non-Regular officers now on voluntary active duty. No differentiation is made between Regular, Reserve, or National Guard officers. The maximum number of years any one person can draw such additional pay is 30 years. The Act further permits the integration of civilian physicians, surgeons, and dentists into the Army in grades up to and including the grade of colonel.

To Terminate Certain Tax Provisions before the End of World War II (Public Law 384—80th Congress.)

Extends to 31 December 1948 an allowance (deduction) of \$1500 to all officers and warrant officers of the armed services, in computation of income tax, and extends to the same date the total exemption from income tax of service salaries of all enlisted personnel. This Act also extends to 1 July 1949 the privilege of persons serving in the armed forces overseas to import gifts into the United States free of duty, when the value does not exceed \$50. The original law covering this expired 30 June 1947.

Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381—80th Congress.)

An article summarizing the provisions of Public Law 381—80th Congress appears on pages 13 to 16 of THE DIGEST.

National Security Act of 1947 (Public Law 253—80th Congress.)

Provisions of Public Law 253—80th Congress are summarized on pages 8 to 11 of this issue.

To Terminate Certain Emergency War Powers (Public Law 239—80th Congress.)

This law, initiated and passed as a Joint Resolution, provides

in various ways for the termination of nearly 200 wartime laws and provisions. Section 3 provides an immediate termination date of the war and of the national emergencies proclaimed by the President on 8 September 1939 and 27 May 1941, in the interpretation of certain laws. In particular, this section provides termination dates for certain provisions of the "GI Bill of Rights." It provides that 25 July 1947 is the statutory date of the end of World War II with reference to these provisions, so that soldiers enlisting on or after that date will not receive loans, readjustment allowances, education, vocational training, and certain benefits not included in the "GI Bill of Rights." Persons disabled in service on or after 25 July 1947 are entitled to peacetime pension rates, which are 75% of wartime rates. Persons enlisted between 6 October 1945 and 5 October 1946 under the Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945 are excepted from this legislation; and the termination date of the war in their cases will be the date on which their enlistment term ends.

The law also begins the running periods of statutes of limitation on applications for GI Bill benefits. Veterans must apply for loan guarantee benefits within ten years, or before 25 July 1957. They must begin education or training at Government expense within four years, or before 25 July 1951, and must complete such education or training within nine years, or before 25 July 1956. The law also begins the five-year statute of limitations on payment of readjustment allowances, consisting of a maximum \$20 per week payment for a maximum aggregate period of 52 weeks; and none will be paid on or after 25 July 1952. (Men now out of the service must apply for readjustment allowance benefits within two years; and at least 16 days of war service—between 16 September 1940 and 25 July 1947—is required for eligibility.) In addition, the law begins the nine-year statute of limitations on vocational rehabilitation benefits. [This law contains numerous other provisions affecting military personnel and the military establishment. The entire law will be summarized in the October Digest of Legislation.—Ed.]

Amending Public Law 383—79th Congress on Evacuation and Return of War Dead (Public Law 368—80th Congress.)

Permits the return of war dead (who died on or after 3 September 1939) to foreign homelands of the deceased or of next of kin. Grants the Secretary of War authority to provide for final interment of group or mass burials overseas or in the United States, whichever disposition is most appropriate (permitting unidentified American dead of World War II to be

buried permanently overseas). Authorizes the Secretary of War to acquire land overseas and to establish permanent United States military cemeteries thereon.

The Act further provides that the American Battle Monuments Commission shall be solely responsible for the permanent design and construction of the cemeteries to be established in foreign countries, by the Secretary of War, pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

Relating to the Income Tax Liability of Members of the Armed Forces Dying in the Service. (Public Law 367—80th Congress.)

Amends Section 421 of the Internal Revenue Code by an abatement of income tax for the members of the armed forces who died on or after 7 December 1941 while in active service. It will be necessary to consult the Act to determine its application in any given case.

Establishing a Temporary Congressional Aviation Policy Board (Public Law 287—80th Congress.)

Establishes a temporary Congressional Aviation Policy Board, composed of five members of the Senate and five members of the House of Representatives. The Board is directed to study current and future needs of American aviation, "including commercial air transportation and the utilization of aircraft by the Armed Services; the nature, type and extent of aircraft and air transportation industries that are desirable or essential to our national security and welfare; methods of encouraging needed developments in the aviation and air transportation industry; and the improved organization and procedures of the Government that will assist it in handling aviation matters efficiently and in the public interest." The Board will report its recommendations to Congress by 1 March 1948.

The Board is authorized to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the various departments and agencies of the Government to the extent that such services, information, facilities, and personnel, in the opinion of such departments and agencies, can be furnished without undue interference with the performance of the work and duties of such departments and agencies.

Additional legislation affecting military personnel and the military establishment, as enacted by the first session of the 80th Congress, will be summarized in the October DIGEST.

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